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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYA

Abdullah affirms Arab role in Gulf

RABAT, Nov. 13 (SPA) — Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah has reiterated Saudi Arabia's position on the security of the Gulf.

Before arriving here Monday night on a official visit from Amman the prince told the Jordanian *Al Akhbar* newspaper that "Gulf security is the responsibility of the Gulf states alone."

He said the Kingdom's policy in this regard was from its desire that the Gulf should not come a field of competition among foreign powers.

Prince Abdullah also denied reports on the edged presence of the Saudi army in Bahrain. He said Saudi forces did not enter Bahrain in the past, nor are they there at present, as there was no need for Saudi or her army in Bahrain.

In the interview, published Tuesday, Prince Abdullah said that Bahrain enjoyed

both internal stability and external security.

On Saudi-Iranian relations, he said: "Islam regulates our relations with the brotherly people of Iran, since the Islamic law is our constitution and Iran, too, has approved it as a basis for rule."

Prince Abdullah reaffirmed the Kingdom's policy of consolidating Arab ranks for "it is the only way to triumph over the challenges now facing the Arab and Islamic nations."

"The Kingdom spared no effort in promoting Arab solidarity," he added.

On the Sahara conflict between Morocco and Algeria Prince Abdullah said Saudi Arabia "is interested in consolidated Arab ranks" on the issue. "Saudi Arabia's interest cannot be considered as a role for mediation. It's rather a Saudi concern toward Arab solidarity on the matter," he said.

Referring to his talks in Jordan, Prince Abdullah said they dealt with the issues concerning the Arab world.



Prince Abdullah

He said Saudi Arabia has begun building up "an armed force of its capable sons to be in the forefront of the Arab forces and the armies of Islam."

Answering a question on Lebanon, the prince appealed to the Lebanese to work together, forget their differences and rally round the Lebanese authorities.

Prince Abdullah expressed the hope that the forthcoming Arab summit in Tunis would reach positive results.

'Declaration of economic war'

Iran hits U.S. oil cutoff, but softens hostages stand

TEHRAN, Nov. 13 (Agencies) — Iranian Foreign Minister Abolhasan Bani Sadr Tuesday called the U.S. oil move against Iran "a declaration of economic war" which his country would use "to settle accounts with American imperialism."

"This is a declaration of economic war, and if that's what they want, that's what they'll get," Bani Sadr said in an interview with the Paris daily *Le Monde*.

He was interviewed just after he heard of the U.S. decision to halt oil imports from Iran, *Le Monde* said.

Interviewer Eric Rouleau reported that he found Bani Sadr "astounded" by the U.S. move.

Meanwhile, Iranian leaders said Tuesday the American Embassy hostages in Tehran might be freed if the United States acknowledges that the Shah is a criminal, allows an international investigation of the deposed monarch and hands over his U.S. property.

The U.S. state department said it appeared to represent a softening of the Iranian position in the 10-day-old crisis.

But Bani Sadr called for a meeting of the U.N. Security Council.

Bani Sadr reiterated the key demand of the student militants holding the embassy and 98 hostages — that the United States surrender the deposed Shah to Iran for trial. He is currently hospitalized in New York for cancer treatment.

But Bani Sadr added, "the United States should at least acknowledge the Shah is guilty."

Another member of Ayatollah Khomeini's Revolutionary Council Sadeq Gotbzadeh, set out more detailed conditions, said Iran was not retreating from its demand for the Shah's extradition, but added that the Iranians were ready "to end the occupation of the U.S. embassy before the extradition of the Shah for humanitarian reasons and the interests of the hostages."

He said the hostages "may be freed if the United States acknowledges that the Shah is guilty" and agrees to an international inquiry into his actions as ruler.

In his interview with *Le Monde*, Bani Sadr, who has emerged as the chief spokesman for Ayatollah Khomeini, warned Europe that if it "follows the folly of (President) Carter," it would provoke international chaos and might prompt Iran to ask the Arab world "to impose a general embargo on oil deliveries."

Bani Sadr hinted that Iran might retaliate by manipulating its currency reserves in American banks.

"Iran can do without oil revenues for at least a year," he said. "We have monetary



Jimmy Carter

reserves of more than \$12 billion in American banks."

He did not see how the United States could seize these reserves.

"It's impossible," said Bani Sadr. "Our funds are deposited with subsidiaries of the American banks, notably in France, England, Germany and Switzerland. These countries, I'm sure, would not permit such an illegal measure to be taken."

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported that Gotbzadeh said the United

States must also agree to return all of the Shah's U.S. property to the Iranian government.

Gotbzadeh, who is director Iranian Radio and Television said he was speaking only in his own name and not for the council.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Jack Tuohy said U.S. officials were examining the report. "If true, the would appear to be a softening of their position...a movement is welcome as long as it is upward," he said.

NBC-TV's *Today Show* said the Iranian also said they were willing to receive U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to discuss the situation. But Bani Sadr was quoted as Tehran Radio as rejecting the Waldheim offer.

Khomeini's government responded Monday to President Jimmy Carter's ban on U.S. imports of Iranian oil with the announcement that the Revolutionary Council already had decided to cut off exports to the United States.

Workers at the Kharg Island terminal in the Gulf Tuesday stopped loading a tanker the 125,582-ton *Northern Lion*, that was taking oil for the United States.

Foreign ministers meet

Saud optimistic on summit

TUNIS, Nov. 13 (Agencies) — Arab foreign ministers were converging on the new Arab League headquarters here Tuesday to try to tame regional disputes and offer relief to the latest victims of the Arab-Israeli conflict — the people of Southern Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal said Saudi Arabia and Syria "saw eye to eye as to the importance of the Tunis summit". The prince was addressing reporters in Damascus after delivering a message from King Khaled to Syrian President Hafez Assad on coordinating Arab positions before the summit scheduled for Nov. 20.

The foreign minister expressed satisfaction at the results of his visit to Syria and his talks with Syrian officials.

Prince Saud arrived in the Syrian capital Monday after delivering a similar message from King Khaled to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

"Views were identical with regard to the necessity of joint Arab action" under the present circumstances, the prince said.

Saudi Arabia is launching a campaign to ensure Arab solidarity for the success of the summit. The Saudi Press agency said the mes-

sages are connected with the "unification and coordination of Arab stands in light of the current conditions."

In an interview with the Saudi daily newspaper *Al-Nadwa* the prince said "consultation and coordination in the field of joint Arab action are continuing between Saudi Arabia and its sister Arab states."

Arafat meets Soviet aides

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (R) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat had talks with leaders at the Kremlin Tuesday on the Middle East and the Palestinian issue.

Tass news agency said Arafat met Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Communist Party Secretary Boris Ponomarev in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Arafat, heading a seven-man PLO delegation, arrived in Moscow for a three-day visit Monday for talks with Soviet leaders before the Arab League summit conference in Tunis, which starts on November 20.

PLO warns of consequences

West Bank mayors resign over Shakaa

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (AP) — Mayors of seven towns in the occupied West Bank resigned Tuesday to protest an Israeli expulsion order against the mayor of Nablus, Bassam Shakaa.

Israel expected further protests from the West Bank when a session of talks on Palestinian autonomy started. Egypt's Foreign Ministry has denounced Shakaa's resignation and a new plan for more Jewish settlements in the West Bank as obstacles to peace.

Kerim Khalaf of Ramallah, north of Jerusalem, and Ibrahim Tawil of El Bireh ended their resignations along with five other officials of towns in the Ramallah area. Nablus and Ramallah were closed by commercial strikes, a number of schools were not because students boycotted classes, and Israeli Radio reported the arrest of five Palestinian students for throwing stones at Israeli soldiers.

A spokesman for military occupation government said the Israeli coordinator of municipal affairs would have to decide whether to accept or reject the resignations. "There are lots of options for replacing them if the resignations are accepted," said the spokesman.

According to local press reports, authorities were considering appointing Israeli administrators to manage the local councils, though no decision has been announced.

Sunday the Nablus town council quit after Shakaa was arrested and jailed in a maximum security prison near Tel Aviv pending the outcome of a legal battle over the expulsion order.

Israeli radio reported that the mayor of Tulkarm began removing his personal effects from the municipality, and other influential mayors have threatened to resign if Shakaa is expelled or removed from office.

The mayors of Bethlehem, Hebron and Gaza City were scheduled to meet Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to discuss the Shakaa affair. Though Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij said earlier that he too would resign, he and Gaza's Rashid Shawa agreed to postpone resigning until after meeting Weizman.

In Kuwait, meanwhile, a leading PLO member warned Monday of strong Palestinian reaction to the decision to deport the mayor.

Salah Khalaf told a press conference here "the Palestinian people in the occupied territories will react strongly against this unjust decision. It only reveals beyond doubt Israeli conspiracies and oppressive measures against the Palestinian people in the West Bank."

In Damascus, Palestinian commandos said they killed one Israeli and wounded 10 with an explosive charge in Israel Monday.

\$22 million

Saudi aid to PLO completed

RIYADH, Nov. 13 (SPA) — The Palestinian Liberation Organization's representative here said Tuesday Saudi Arabia had fulfilled all its obligations to the PLO and that relations between the two were excellent.

"On Sept. 16 Saudi Arabia paid the last installment of \$22 million to the PLO, in accordance with the Baghdad Summit conference agreement," the representative, Rafik Al-Natcha added in an interview with the newspaper *Al-Riyadh*.

He said no amount of pressure will divert the PLO from its objective to liberate Palestine.

"The ideal solution would be the return of the Palestinians to their homes and the return of the Western Jews in Israel to their countries of origin," he added.

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PLO denies involvement

Israel envoy in Lisbon wounded

LISBON, Nov. 13 (R) — A lightning machine-gun and grenade attack outside the Israeli Embassy here Tuesday wounded Ambassador Ephraim Eldar, 55, and killed his Portuguese bodyguard.

The bodyguard died as he reached for his revolver, an eyewitness said. The envoy's driver, a policeman on embassy guard duty and a woman passerby were wounded in the incident.

Portugal's state radio and its news agency Anop both carried interviews with a spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Madrid denying any part in the attack.

"Israel has enemies everywhere," the PLO spokesman was reported as saying.

A spokesman for the Portugal-Israeli Friendship Association said the attack was one of the consequences of the friendly reception given to PLO leader Yasser Arafat when he attended a five-day world conference of solidarity with the Arab people and the Palestine cause which ended in Lisbon a week ago.

Arafat was a main speaker at the conference and met Portuguese leaders including President Antonio Ramalho Eanes during his unofficial visit. He said before leaving that Portugal supported the Palestinian cause and he hoped a PLO office would be set up here shortly.

The left-wing organizers of the conference and the Association of Friends of the Arab Countries, who have been leading a pressure campaign for closer ties with the Arabs, both condemned the attack.

An association statement said the incident was "a criminal act by commando in the pay of obscure interests."

The office of Portuguese Prime Minister Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo said she was deeply shocked by the attack.

Versions of exactly what happened in the attack were still contradictory.

One eyewitness said he saw a lone gunman of about 40 fire a burst of submachine gun fire as the ambassador's car drew up. He followed up his attack by hurling a grenade before escaping into a side street.

Minister ends visit here

Finland stresses Palestine rights

JEDDAH, Nov. 13 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia and Finland have reiterated that a just solution to the Palestine issue was essential for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem.

In a press statement Tuesday at the end of Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen's three-day visit and talks with his Saudi counterpart Prince Saud Al-Faisal, the two stressed that a solution to the Palestine issue must be based on a recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and Israel's withdrawal from Jerusalem and other Arab lands it occupied in 1967.

Vayrynen was seen off at the airport by Prince Saud, Sheikh Abdul Rahman Al-Mansouri, foreign undersecretary for political affairs and Salem Sunbul, chief of protocol.

The Finnish foreign minister meanwhile, told SPA that his country considered the Palestine issue as the crux of the

Middle East problem and that a just and peaceful settlement necessitated the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people.

In Finland's view, he said, a solution must be based on the Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, taking into consideration all the parties and aspects of the situation.

Vayrynen expressed appreciation of Saudi Arabia's stance on international problems, oil and world economy. He described the Kingdom's policy as "balanced", since it took into consideration the joint interests of both the oil-producing and consuming countries.

On his talks with Prince Saud, the Finnish minister said, "They gave me an opportunity for a good understanding of the Kingdom's policy on peace and stability in the Middle East. During the talks, he added, he also explained Finland's foreign policy in general and its Middle East policy in particular."

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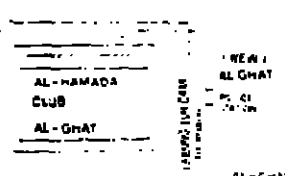
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Tells Cabinet situation is critical

Fahd stresses need for Arab unity

JEDDAH, Nov. 13 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd has stressed the need for working sincerely for Arab unity and solidarity.

The crown prince, who chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers Monday, was reported afterward by Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani as underlining the necessity to be well aware of the extent of danger facing the Middle East, and especially the Arab world.

Dr. Yamani said the Council

first discussed the current political situation. The crown prince spoke on the situation in the Arab world and what should be done to coordinate Arab action.

Prince Fahd informed the Council about the government's contacts with other heads of state. The Kingdom wished to support Arab rights and establish peace and security in the Middle East, Dr. Yamani said.

He said the Council approved a request of the Ministry of Finance

and National Economy and authorized an agreement with West German government to send experts to work in Saudi Arabian government departments. Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail was asked to sign the agreement, Dr. Yamani added.

He said the council agreed to the renewal for two years of the trade agreement with the Tunisian government.

The minister added that the council approved the appointments of Abdullah Al-Muhammad Al-Bla'id to the 15th grade as the deputy governor of Riyadh; Abdul Rahman Abdul Mohsen Abdul Qader to the 15th grade as deputy chairman of the Public Personnel Bureau for the development of the civil services; Said ibn Saad ibn Said to the 14th grade as assistant deputy minister for international economic relations at the Ministry of Finance and Bakr Saleh Shatta to the 14th grade as assistant deputy minister for financial and administrative affairs at the Department of Housing.

The council's resolutions are to be submitted to the King for final approval, the minister said.

Meanwhile, Crown Prince Fahd Tuesday thanked delegates to this week's International Islamic Seminar for service to Islam and Muslims.

In a cable addressed to Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan, secretary general of the Mecca-based Muslim World League, in reply to an earlier cable of thanks, Prince Fahd said: "We, in our turn, thank all those who participated in the Eighth World Islamic Seminar held in Mecca for the noble feeling they expressed. We appreciate their efforts in the service of Islam and Muslims and wish them lasting success in discharging their holy mission. May God preserve you."



RECEIVES: Crown Prince Fahd receives Saeb Salam, former Lebanese premier, in Jeddah Monday. Salam is here to renew contacts with Saudi Arabia's leaders, who have given generous support to Lebanese Islamic charities Salam chairs.

Sports press rebuked

Rivelino suspended by football authorities

JEDDAH, Nov. 13 — The Saudi Football Federation has suspended Roberto Rivelino, Al Hilal's Brazilian soccer star. He will not be permitted to play in the Kingdom until Al Hilal has paid the balance of its dues to the Federation of International Football Association.

Prince Faisal ibn Fahd, presi-

dent of Youth Welfare, said in a statement after a meeting of the federation Monday that new regulations will shortly be issued to prevent the sports press stirring up controversy and distorting facts.

Rivelino has been the center of an argument over his alleged unsportsmanlike behavior in a

match last month. Newspaper articles have urged his punishment, while others have defended him with accusations that his critics are biased. The federation, though, took the decision to ban him on an older complaint and one for which he can bear no blame.

Commenting on the press battle, Prince Faisal said "as a brother and as a colleague I call on the sports press neither to exaggerate nor neglect noteworthy things."

The articles had also cast doubt on the ability of Saudi Arabian referees. One called for the use of foreign referees, and Prince Faisal said the argument was "utterly

rejected and absolutely out of the question." Saudi Arabian referees were better and more able than those of many other countries.

"The Saudi Arabian sports press has improved lately," he said, "but only honest and constructive criticism is acceptable."

"An article in a newspaper can cause endless problems to everyone. The press has an important role to play in educating the public."

In other decisions by the federation, Hilal had a match with Ittifaq scheduled to be played in Riyadh moved outside the town. No reason was given.

Bahrain premier, Algosaibi discuss bilateral relations

MANAMA, Nov. 13 (SPA) — Bahraini Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa ibn Salman Al-Khalifa discussed bilateral relations Tuesday with Dr. Ghazi Algosaibi, minister of industry and electricity.

The meeting was attended by Yusouf Shirawi, Bahrain's minister of development and industry.

Algosaibi arrived here earlier in the day for the board meeting of the Bahrain Aluminium Company. He was met at the airport by Shirawi and Sheikh Khalifa ibn Salman ibn Muhammad Al-Khalifa, assistant deputy minister

of development for industry and petroleum. Saudi Arabia holds 20 per cent of the equity of ALBA.

The minister will go from Bahrain to Algeria to attend the Arab Industry Ministers Conference next week. That conference will discuss a comprehensive industrial development strategy for the Arab world.

Sanaa minister happy with talks

SANAA, Nov. 13 (R) — North Yemeni Minister of Development and Planning Ali Lutf Al-Thur has described his talks with Saudi Arabian leaders as positive and fruitful.

Thur had just returned from Saudi Arabia after a two-day visit during which he delivered a message from President Ali Abdullah Saleh to King Khaled. He was quoted by Sanaa Radio Monday night.

Qasim subsidies distribution set

QASIM, Nov. 13 (SPA) — The Agriculture and Water Department here will start distributing date and wheat subsidies for 1979 Saturday.

The money will be distributed from the department's offices in Buraidah, Unaizah, Ross, Muthannam and Nabhaneyyah. The department's acting director, Abdul Aziz Al-Yahayah, said that the dates subsidy totals SR5 million riyals and the wheat subsidies SR500,000. He added that about 200 tons of seeds have been distributed to farmers.

Damman poor will get SR9m

DAMMAM, Nov. 13 (SPA) — The Social Insurance Bureau here will give out SR 9 million in welfare in the first half of next year. The sum also covers remote areas in Wadi Miyah and Samman.

The bureau's director, Muhammad Sulaiman Al-Shayba, said that about 4,700 people will be helped. Another SR1.8 million will be distributed to 900 people at Ruhaima, Jubail, Khafji, Nuayreyyah and Safanayyah.

Statistics rise for Pilgrimage

JEDDAH, Nov. 13 — Three women gave birth during the Pilgrimage. Al-Bilad reported Tuesday that the women, two Pakistanis and one Egyptian, were all on Jebel Al-Rahma, the Mount of Mercy, when they felt their labor pains. The Red Crescent took them to Ararat hospital, where they gave birth safely.

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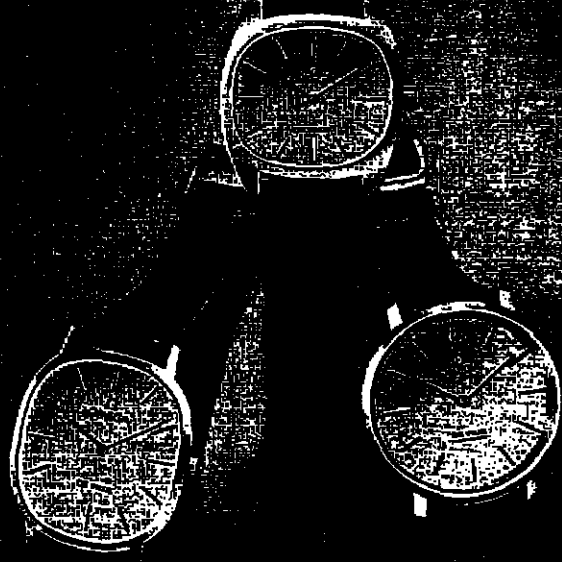
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Girls' school development Outstripping Plan targets

JEDDAH, Nov. 13 — The present of women's education in Saudi Arabia is ahead of the plan.

Al-Jazirah Tuesday quoted Rushd ibn Khannin, the director of Girls' Education, as saying that in the fourth year of the Five-year Plan targets for secondary schools were passed by 49 per cent, intermediate by 49 per cent, and primary by 49 per cent.

Province K. consular vice offered

By a Staff Writer
JEDDAH, Nov. 13 — Consular services to British citizens in the Kingdom are now to be provided by a consular vice.

British embassy here said yesterday that a consular vice will be at the Al-Balad Hotel in Alkhobar between 10 and 11 in the afternoon.

them and train them, in what women need in their everyday lives."

Al-Jazirah meanwhile reported Tuesday that Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University has granted 350 scholarships to students from 60 Arab and Islamic countries this academic year. The scholarships are for all levels of study from the freshman year to doctorates.

Sheikh Saleh ibn Saud Al-Ali, the university's student affairs director, told the paper that the foreign Muslim students were well housed and looked after. Aside from Saudi Arabians, people of 63 different nationalities are at the university.

There are now 18 halls at the university, housing 2,400 students. Accommodation is provided to students of faculties in Abha, Qasim, Jizan, Najran, Medina, and Hail. More housing is planned.

In other educational and training developments, *Al-Medina* reported Tuesday that the Ministry of Commerce has sent 20 of its men to the United States for further studies in quality control laboratories. They were all employees of the Central Quality Control Laboratory in Riyadh.

Saudi Comment

By Muhammad Salahuddin
Al-Medina

According to a magazine article 600 Congolese men have been sent to Cuba for 15 years of logical training to turn them into full-fledged revolutionaries to form the foundation for a Marxist state.

This is only one batch of many who have been undergoing Marxist revolutionary training in various parts of the world. It is well known that some tries in the Arabian Peninsula and outside it have been making the same diabolical exercise in revolutionary upbringing.

Some this is just one of the planned Marxist revolution and social and cultural development, but how do non-Marxist states plan their future?

Prepare their younger generations? Afghanistan the new Marxist regime was built the ruins of corrupt rule which had done its best to destroy Muslim society and weaken its foundations.

Unwittingly paved the way for the Communists to pounce and seize power.

It is ironic that the elements which are fighting Communist forces and their Soviet backers had been victimized by the late President Daoud Shah

and the King overthrown by him, Zahir Shah. We might have been more prepared to accept our serious losses graciously if there had been something to alleviate our agony. But it seems clear that we are not learning from our mistakes nor are we doing anything substantial to appreciate the trauma that we have gone through already.

By Ibrahim Al-Dualej
Al-Medina

Recently a man walked into my office and told me a story. He had lost a large sum of money after inadvertently placing it on top of a car he was leaning on in a Jeddah street. It was only after he got to his office that he missed the envelope, but then it was too late. He could remember neither the make of the car nor its number. Anyone passing by could have taken it without the car owner's knowledge.

Then he suddenly received a phone call. The caller wondered if he had lost anything. Yes, he said, and gave the caller details of the loss. The caller asked him to go over to his office and collect his money.

The man said he wanted to thank the caller, but whatever he did would not adequately express his gratitude. I promised to publish the story. The caller was named Zaki Bahrawi.

Control Laboratory in Riyadh.

The paper quoted Sulaiman Yusuf Al-Furaihid, deputy minister for supply in the ministry, as saying that Saudi Arabian workers have proved effective in the laboratory, and it was intended to increase their numbers.

The laboratory now has 20 American experts in it, brought to the Kingdom for seven years under an agreement between Saudi Arabia and the United States government.

Saudi passengers get London transfer service

By Joseph Eltayer

JEDDAH, Nov. 13 — Passengers flying Saudia to Heathrow can now travel free of charge to connections from Gatwick Airport.

An agreement came into force this week between Saudia and British Caledonian under which the helicopter ride is given people continuing their journeys from London's second airport. A coupon will be included in the



Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Qurashi

Kingdom wants banking workforce growth

JEDDAH, Nov. 13 — Saudi Arabia intends to create a workforce in banking capable of shouldering ever-heavier responsibility. Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency Governor Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Qurashi says.

Al-Jazirah quoted him Tuesday as telling a seminar in Riyadh that as guardians of public wealth, central banks were responsible to their governments and peoples for the safety of that wealth.

Qurashi was opening a seminar for representatives from central banks of the Arab states of the Gulf Monday. He told participants that the seminar and others like it would enable those attending to discuss different methods for evaluating the performance and value of foreign banks, and revising their attitudes to them accordingly. He emphasized that foreign banks change continually.

He stressed the necessity of Gulf states meeting to talk over their problems. Seminars gave an opportunity for technical and theoretical discussion of issues vital to each of them.

Qurashi's speech was followed by the first of several papers read to the meeting. International experts discussed analyzing

financing in the United States and international bank lending.

Wednesday, the final day, the last paper to be read to the seminar will be on state deposits of surplus funds in commercial banks.

Meanwhile, SPA reported

Tuesday that a delegation from the Saudi Standards Organization arrived in Doha Tuesday to attend a two-day conference of experts on standardization and quality control in the Gulf.

The Saudi delegation was led by Muhammad Sulaiman ibn Salma,

the authority's public relations manager.

The conference will discuss coordination among Gulf countries in preparing preliminary studies on a Gulf Common Market, and on standardization of tests and measures.

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WEATHER					
It will be moderate during the day and fine at night. Fog will form on the eastern coast. Winds will be light and variable. They will be occasionally active in the north-eastern and eastern region, causing sand haze. Seas will be calm to light. Tuesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)					
Mecca	36	26	Jizan	35	25
Jeddah	31	25	Wajh	31	21
Riyadh	29	18	Turaif	30	13
Dhahran	30	19	Arar	32	15
Medina	33	17	Sulayyil	31	15
Taif	27	13	Abha	22	10

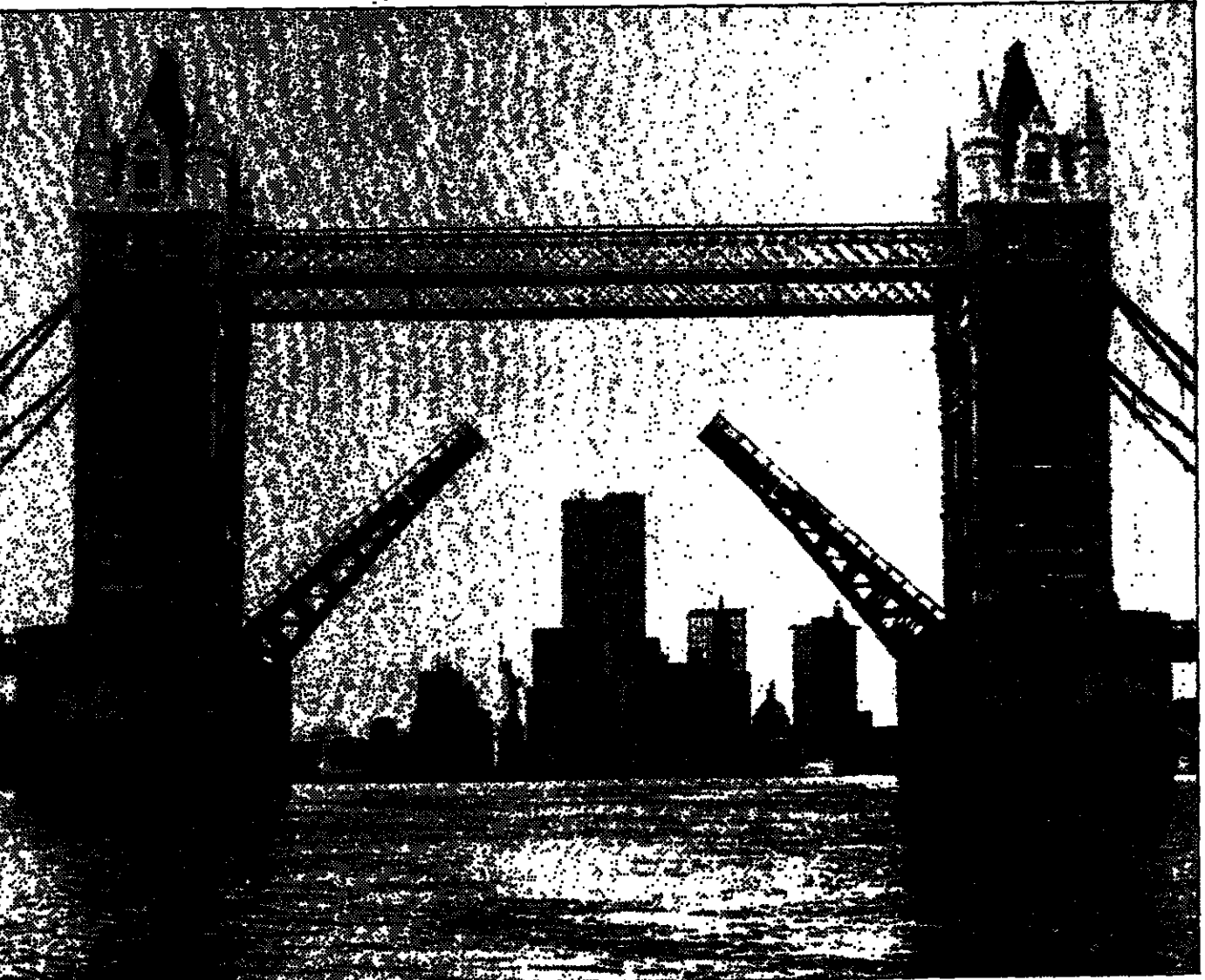
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For human rights violations

Church Council postpones action on U.S. sanctions against Israel

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — The governing board of the National Council of Churches has postponed action on a resolution calling for U.S. sanctions against Israel for human rights violations against the Palestinians.

The resolution, presented by the Antiochian Orthodox Archdiocese of New York and North America last week at the council's semi-annual meetings held in New York, was the strongest indictment against Israel ever submitted to the council's ruling body.

The Antiochian group withdrew its resolution after the council's ruling board agreed to consider the charges in a redrafting of its overall Middle Eastern policy.

A special council panel which was set up in the aftermath of the Andrew Young resignation, is currently looking into a broad spectrum of issues affecting Middle East policy.

The panel will examine the charges made, holding open hearings on the Middle East and sending a fact-finding mission to the area. The panel has been given until May, the date of the next board meeting, to come up with a revised policy statement.

The Antiochian delegation, whose members are mainly of Arab descent and firmly committed to the Palestinian cause, expressed satisfaction with the board's decision.

Concern over growing disagreement between various religious groups over this issue, coupled with strong pressure from the Jewish leaders, weakened any chances of the resolution's passage. Nevertheless, the debate continues to underscore the tension within the ranks of the council over the question of Palestinian rights.

Ismail ends 3-week visit to Moscow

ADEN, Nov. 13 (R) — South Yemeni President Abdul-Fattah Ismail returned home Monday after a three-week visit to the Soviet Union during which he signed a 20-year friendship and cooperation treaty with Soviet leaders.

Ismail said he discussed with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev international questions of interest to both countries, in particular the Middle East problem, Africa and world peace.

"Our views were identical. We consider our friendship treaty with Moscow an important element that will help in merging the two countries' potentials in the world struggle for peace and stability," he said.



EFFIGIES: Iranian students burn the effigies of U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, in Makati, Philippines in the Iranian embassy compound Tuesday. The students are supporting the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by their colleagues.

Mengistu hits Somali 'attacks'

NAIROBI, Nov. 13 (Agencies) — Ethiopia's Marxist leader Mengistu Haile Mariam has accused Somalia of stepping up guerrilla attacks on his country and says Ethiopia may be forced to hit back, Addis Ababa Radio reported Tuesday.

The warning was made Monday night at a dinner in the Ethiopia capital for visiting East German Communist leader Erich Honecker.

Col. Mengistu was quoted as saying enemies once defeated were "again provoking us and inviting us for combat."

"The reactionary Somali government, in spite of receiving a decisive blow in the political and military front, is once again fighting us with infiltrators," he said. "We do not want war but we shall be forced to hit back when we are attacked."

Somalia put its army into battle against Ethiopia in 1977 to support Somali guerrillas fighting for the independence of the Ogaden region.

It was forced into retreat by the Soviet and Cuban-backed Ethiopians last year but the guerrillas have kept up their attacks.

Mengistu said his country was in a process of reconstructing the economic structure destroyed by foreign enemies and secessionists. Ethiopia was now laying foundations for a new, socialist manner of production, he said.

Internal challenges mounting

Begin government in real trouble

By Arthur Max

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government seems to be in real trouble. It is suffering coalition problems, is weakened by internal bickering and still is smarting from the resignation of Moshe Dayan as foreign minister.

The latest blow came Monday when a dramatic tie vote in the Knesset (parliament) defeated a government bill to ban abortions for social or economic reasons.

The result could be a walkout by the four-man ultra-orthodox religious party, Agudat Israel, which would leave Begin with a weak and vulnerable majority of 62 seats in the 120-member house.

Opposition whip Moshe Shahal of the Labor Party called the vote "another nail in the government's coffin" saying that most governments that have fallen were toppled over religious issues.

It would appear ironic if an abortion law proved to be the government's undoing when Begin faces problems far more serious to the nation's fate.

Here are some: —Tensions in the occupied West Bank are high following the arrests and expected deportation of Nablus Mayor Bassam Shakaa. Palestinians closed West Bank schools and businesses, other

mayors threatened to resign and Egypt strongly condemned the action as a violation of Israel's peace accords.

prompted a sharp rebuke from Egypt.

—The supreme court, ruling against the government, has ordered the evacuation of an illegal Jewish settlement near Nablus by Nov. 21, but the settlers say they won't move.

—The economy is a shambles edging toward 100 per cent inflation this year. Begin had to reshuffle his cabinet to replace his finance minister.

As the challenges mount, Begin's support in the Knesset and among the public is declining.

New government named in Chad

N'DJAMENA, Chad, Nov. 13 (R) — Eleven political and military groups in Chad have announced the formation of a transitional government of national union following six days of discussions. Chad Liberation Front leader Goukouni Oueddei and the southern leader, Abdelkader Wadal Kamougue, remain respectively president and vice-president at the head of a 22-man government. The announcement follows agreement between the groups in Lagos last August to end a civil war which costs tens of thousands of lives.

American films banned in Iran

TEHRAN, Nov. 13 (R) — American films will be banned from Iranian cinemas from Tuesday as a gesture of support for the students holding 100 hostages in the U.S. Embassy here, the official news agency Pars reported Monday. The agency said the decision had been taken by Iran's official cinema association, which is linked to the culture ministry.

King Juan Carlos visits Jordan

AMMAN, Nov. 13 (R) — King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sofia arrived in Amman Monday night on a private visit to Jordan. The royal couple were greeted at the airport by King Hussein, Queen Nur, Crown Prince Hassan and other senior officials.

Iraqis to get marriage loans

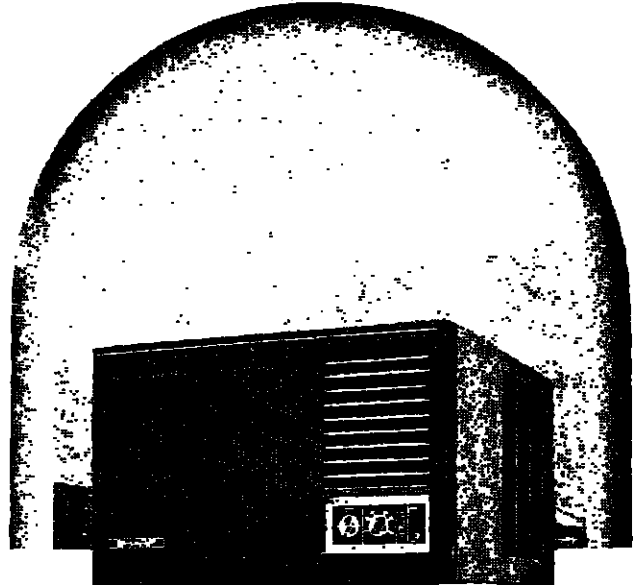
BAGHDAD, Nov. 13 (AP) — Iraq's Revolutionary Council decided Monday to grant government and public utility employees who marry for the first time loans equal to 20 times their monthly salaries, Baghdad Radio reported. The interest-free loans are repayable in 60 monthly installments after a five-year grace period. Beneficiaries will get a 20 per cent reduction of the loan with each child born after the marriages.

PLO official's resignation denied

PARIS, Nov. 13 (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organization's representative in France has denied that a PLO official said to be entrusted with secret contacts with Israelis had resigned from the Palestinian "parliament in exile." "There has been no resignation from the Palestinian National Council by Mr. Issam Sartawi and all reports about such a resignation are only unfounded rumors," representative to France Ibrahim Souss told a press conference Monday.

Europe MPs, Butros discuss South

BEIRUT, Nov. 13 (R) — A European parliamentary delegation Monday had talks with Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros on troubled South Lebanon and the forthcoming Arab League summit conference. The 25-member delegation of the European Parliament's political committee arrived here Sunday. It will also visit Syria and Jordan.



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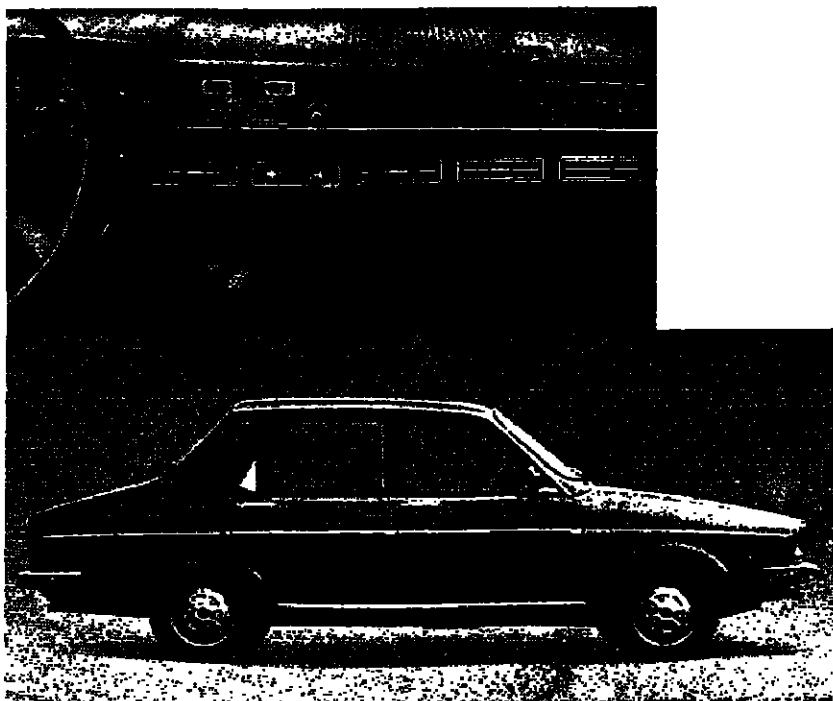
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Thomson threat neutralized by English batsmen

USBAHE, Nov. 13 (AP) — and's batsmen overcame the menace of Jeff Thomson at Gabba Oval in Brisbane on day and gained a strong biological advantage for the Test against Australia in next month.

Thomson did smash through England began its second day by having Derek Randall caught in slips.

But Boycott and Gower met the onslaught with grim determination and finally Chappell was forced to take the speedster off after he had for 15 from eight overs.

The man most responsible for Queensland's downfall in its first innings was 20-year-old Graham Dilley. Dilley, tall and blond, took advantage of early morning life in the pitch and bowled with enthusiasm to finish with three for 40 from 15 overs.

Dilley's prize wicket was that of Greg Chappell, caught wide on the leg side from an attempted glance that keeper David Baisrow dove yards to his left to gather in.

From Chappell's view, the most pleasing aspect was the return to form of former W.S.C. batsman Martin Kent.

Middle order

Indies bats collapse

ELBOURNE, Nov. 13 (AP) — touring West Indies cricket faces some serious reeling after a staggering middle-order batting collapse on the second of its three day match at Geelong and District at one, near here.

Desmond Haynes and once Rowe piled on 96 in time for the first wicket and Windies looked set for a moth total.

Twenty year old pace bowler Andrew Scott had suffered most hands of the batsmen but was soon to have sweet rege.

Opening partner David Gonsky gained the all important through when he had Rowe behind by Glenn Ward for one over later added Alvin Harran who was snapped up on a slip by Peter Caulfield, out scoring.

Then Scott, who had been playing a dismal game, cut loose with a spell of genuine pace which netted him three wickets at a cost of only 20 runs.

"We would have liked to see a couple of middle order batsmen make runs," team manager Willie Rodrigues said after the innings. "But we are not too disappointed — we have a couple of games before we get to the serious ones."

Despite Rodrigues bold front there must have been worry in the camp as the middle order folded.

Scott struck first at his greatest tormentor when he had Haynes neatly caught for 64.

With his confidence restored Scott quickly added the dashing Collis Kirg to his collection when Kirg had scored only 10 quick runs.

Scott rounded off his day with keeper Deryk Murray's wicket, which he captured for seven runs.



LONDON DERBY: Crystal Palace's Vince Hillaire fights it out with Graham Rix of Arsenal (right) as Palace beat the Gunners 1-0 Saturday on a goal by Dave Swindlehurst.

McEnroe takes Stockholm title

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13 (AP) — John McEnroe, down a set and trailing 1-3 in the second, fought off a brisk challenge from Gene Mayer Monday night to retain his singles title in the Stockholm Open tennis championships.

McEnroe won the all-American final 6-7, 6-3, 6-3 and became the first man ever to win two straight titles in this tournament, billed as the oldest and biggest indoor grand prix event in the world.

Bjorn Borg, the world's number one, and Jimmy Connors reached one final each but never won.

After splitting the first two sets, McEnroe hit a hot streak in the final four games.

Mayer had just broken him and McEnroe responded by crashing his racket in anger.

He lost just two points in the final four games. After breaking back to love for three-all, McEnroe came from 0-30 in the next to lead 4-3. He wrapped up the match with two more love games.

It was his tenth singles title of the year, including the Masters, the WCT finals and the U.S. Open.

McEnroe teamed with Peter Fleming to beat defending champions Wojtek Fibak and Tom Okker 6-4, 6-4 in the doubles final.

It was the 13th title of the year for the world's top doubles pair.

In Taipei, third-seeded Bill Scanlon of the United States scored a 6-2, 7-5 victory over New Zealand's Chris Gunning in the opening round of the Taipei Open.

tennis tournament Monday.

John Sadri of the United States, No. eight, beat Australian John Marks, the 1978 doubles runner-up, 6-1, 7-6, and Sweden's young pro Stefan Simonsson downed Australia's Alvin Gardiner 7-6, 6-1.

In other matches, sixth-seeded Tom Wilkison ousted fellow American Mike Machette 7-6, 6-1, while seventh-seeded Kim Warwick of Australia defeated Wolfgang Popp of West Germany 6-3, 6-4.

Haroun Ismail of Rhodesia outplayed Japan's Tsuyoshi Fukui 7-5, 6-2. Joel Bailey of the United States bowed to Jurgen Fassbender of West Germany 6-3, 7-6, and Chris Lewis, also of the United States, eliminated Taiwan's Hsu Huang-yung 6-1, 6-1.

Eichi Kawatei, secretary general of the Asian Tennis Federation, arrived in Taipei from Hong Kong to watch the matches.

For European Championship

Senior England squad named

LONDON, Nov. 13 (R) — England soccer manager Ron Greenwood has promoted Norwich striker Kevin Reeves and Tottenham midfielder Glen Hoddle to the senior international squad from which the team will be chosen for the European Championship Group One match against Bulgaria here.

Both have played for England at under-21 level.

Reeves has earned his place with some dynamic club form this season, and the stylish Hoddle has added an improved work rate and goal-scoring flair to his game.

Everton striker Bob Latchford and Liverpool's strong midfield player Bay Kennedy are recalled to the squad, but there is no room for winger Laurie Cunningham, who failed to obtain his release from Spanish club Real Madrid for the European Championship match against Northern Ireland last month.

Greenwood has also named Garry Birtles, the young Nottingham Forest striker, who has contributed so much to his club's European success, to the under-21-England squad for the European Championship qualifying match against Bulgaria at Leicester on Nov. 20.

England's need one point from the senior game against Bulgaria to ensure itself a place in the European Championship finals in Rome next June.

England squad: Ray Clemence (Liverpool), Peter Shilton (Nottingham Forest),

Joe Corrigan (Manchester City), Viv Anderson (Nottingham Forest), Phil Neal (Liverpool), Dave Watson (Southampton), Phil Thomson (Liverpool), Emyln Hughes (Wolverhampton), Kenny Sanson (Crystal Palace), Trevor Cherry (Leeds), Mick Mills (Ipswich), Ray Wilkins (Manchester United), Terry McDermott (Liverpool), Tony Currie (Queens Park Rangers), Glen Hoddle (Tottenham), Ray Kennedy (Liverpool), Trevor Brooking (West Ham), Kevin Keegan (SV Hamburg), Steve Coppell (Manchester United).

Trevor Francis (Nottingham Forest), Tony Woodcock (Nottingham Forest), Bob Latchford (Everton), Kevin Reeves (Norwich), Peter Barnes (West Bromwich).

In Glasgow, the Scottish Football Association Cup first and second round draws made Monday are:

First round to be played on Dec. 15: Cowdenbeath v Albion Rovers, Spartans v Forfar, Annan v Stranraer, East Stirling v Brechin, Stenhousemuir v Queens Park, Queen of the South v Falkirk.

Second round to be played on Jan. 5.

With three-point play

Pacers pummel Jazz

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — Coach Bob Leonard said Indiana did not deserve to win, but thanks to a three-point play Leonard had the 500th victory of his career, all with the Pacers.

A three-pointer by Pacer Joe Hassett tied the score at 99 and forced the game into overtime as Indiana beat Utah 113-105 in the only National Basketball Association contest Monday night.

"I don't care what everyone else thinks. It (the three-point play) is one of the greatest plays and it simply gives the fans more," Leonard said.

Johnny Davis had missed a three-point attempt, then Hassett, who played only 16 minutes, hit

the second attempt at it with two seconds left to make it 99-99 in regulation play.

Indiana trailed most of the game and went ahead 96-95 on a short jumper by James Edwards with 27 seconds left in regulation play.

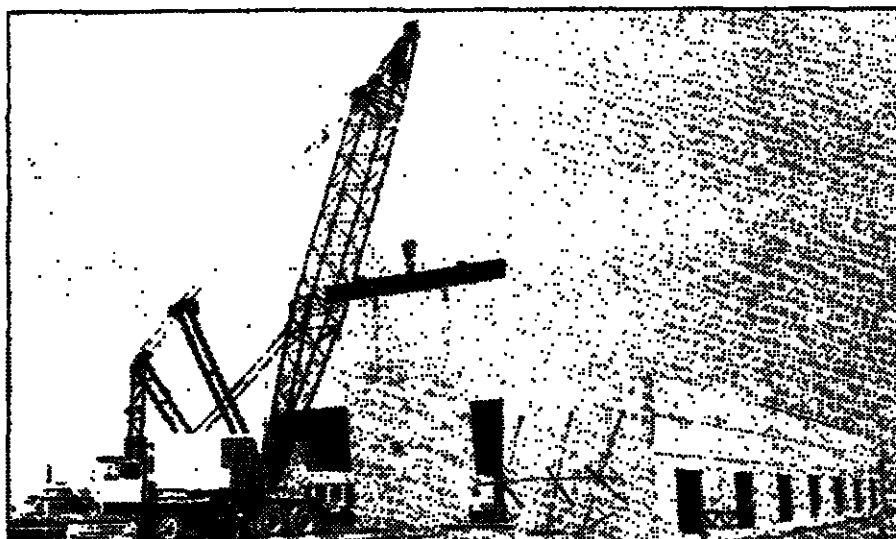
But Utah's Tom Poquette sank four straight free throws to give the Jazz a 99-96 lead with 20 seconds left and set the stage for Hassett's heroics.

The Pacers went on to outscore Utah 14-6 in the overtime period. "We didn't deserve to win," Leonard said. "We did some things good when it counted, but we weren't sharp overall."

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CLOSING THE RANKS

The recent Saudi initiative to unite Arab ranks is very welcome. Time is running very short for the Arab foreign ministers' meeting which is to prepare the agenda for the Arab summit. A minimum of prior agreement is required if the summit is to discharge the grave tasks history is facing it with.

To this end, Prince Abdullah is currently visiting Syria, Jordan and Morocco, while Prince Saud al Faisal visits Damascus and Baghdad. Many internal differences have to be composed before the heads of state can address themselves to the external threats against the Arab world.

One of the most dangerous recent developments has been the Israeli intensification of its efforts to destroy Palestinian opposition in the occupied territories. In addition to the direct threats of imprisonment and deportation levied against the West Bank mayors, the Begin government two days ago approved a new settlement-building program. Israel is exploiting to the hilt the current political vacuum and the international preoccupation with the crisis between Iran and the United States.

To this new danger one has to add the old, persisting crisis in South Lebanon, the Lebanese problem as a whole, and, last but not least, the need to move from mere opposition to the Camp David "peace" formula to a concrete alternative around which to mobilise international support.

At no time before is there such need for a unified Arab stand. It is no exaggeration to say that the coming summit is the most crucial in recent Arab history. If the Baghdad summit rightly concentrated on a "minimum program" to ensure the widest possible mobilisation, events have gone so far that a far profounder issue now has to be faced and resolved: nothing less than the viability of the very notion of an "Arab world", as a collectivity of states able to work together against the dangers and challenges besetting it now.

Our leaders are therefore facing their hardest test. They should remember that, should they fail, history and the judgment of the coming generations will hold them responsible. We pray that they succeed, for nothing less than the future of the whole nation hangs at the moment in the balance.

A tricolored Eiffel Tower for Paris?

By Paul Webster

PARIS —

The fate of two Paris institutions has just been decided by the city council, which has ordained new life for the Eiffel Tower and the end of three centuries of wine trading on the Seine's Quai de Bercy.

Since President Georges Pompidou decided to modernize Paris in the early seventies, citizens have become used to sweeping changes that have destroyed the old market at Les Halles, created expressways along the Right Bank, thrown up skyscraper blocks on the Left Bank and created the futuristic Beaubourg Cent.

So it was with something near relief that Parisians heard that the Gaullist Mayor, Jacques Chirac, had decided to save the Eiffel Tower from decline.

Since the tower was built 90 years ago, the concessionaire has been the company created by Gustave Eiffel, whose shareholders were paid back within a year. Astute contracts maintained the private hold on the public monument, which attracts 3.4 million visitors a year and earns an annual 36 million francs (\$8.5 million).

However, the company has refused to carry out repairs to the hydraulic lift, a factor which would have contributed a decline in the tower's popularity — it now attracts only as many visitors as the Beaubourg. Under the Chirac plan, the concession will be forcibly ended next year and the municipality will finance improvements after creating its own exploitation company.

The city administrators are already studying plans to double the number of visitors and install a variety of money-spinning attractions — as well as an electric lift — to help offset Paris's rising rates. They are also considering a serious suggestion that the tower — the most famous symbol of France — should be repainted red, white and blue.

At the same time as securing the future of the Eiffel Tower, Chirac's Gaullist-dominated council approved the destruction of the Quai de Bercy winestores and their replacement by a sports complex, including a new bicycle racing stadium.

Bercy, created by Louis XIV in 1704 as France's main wine negotiating center, reached its peak during the Third Empire. More than 2,000 wine traders and 13,000 workers operated there and it became a fashionable and popular center, attracting thousands of weekenders to its restaurants and wine bars.

Wine is still shipped there by Seine barge but the warehouses are decaying, condemned by more efficient distribution methods. Bulldozers have already moved in, destroying a part of Paris that will survive only in Impressionist paintings.

Bercy's destruction may, however, be less controversial than an eventual decision on the Pont des Arts, the iron bridge which crosses the Seine from the French Academy to the Louvre. Napoleon ordered the bridge to be built in 1804 as proof that French engineers could match British skills.

In 1970 one of its pillars was hit by a barge and the walkway partly collapsed. The bridge was temporarily patched up, and this year Chirac decided on a \$600,000 rebuilding operation.

Sadly, last month another barge struck the bridge, bringing down most of the structure and blocking the river. There seems little likelihood that the repair work will now go ahead, as the Paris port administration considers the latest accident proof that the bridge's narrow arches are a safety hazard. — (OFNS)



M.K.H.H. 179

ARAB NEWS - JEDDAH

Bani Sadr, a new power in Iran

By The Associated Press

PARIS —

In the tight inner circle of Iranian intellectuals who gathered around the Ayatollah Khomeini during his three-month exile in Paris, no figure seemed more shadowy and withdrawn than Abolhasan Bani Sadr.

Today, with moderate Premier Mehdi Bazargan gone and Iran in turmoil over the occupation of the U.S. embassy, the diminutive, mustachioed Bani Sadr is looking more and more like Iran's major secular political figure.

While Khomeini continues to wield the real power, Bani Sadr, as the man in charge of foreign affairs, has been making the only authoritative statements on the embassy situation. But the statements tend to be self-contradictory.

Last week he said he opposed actions like seizing embassies. But on Monday he defended the action as legitimate. He has said the hostages will not be held for long. He has also said there can be no compromise or negotiation on Iran's demand for the Shah's extradition.

Western correspondents in Paris remember Bani Sadr as the man with the sleepy voice whom they

called for interviews with Khomeini, in late 1978 before the Ayatollah became a superstar surrounded by aides and admirers.

Bani Sadr had none of the rhetorical flourish of Ibrahim Yazdi, who became foreign minister when Khomeini returned to Iran. Nor was he dashing and elegantly tailored like Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, who was to take control of the Iranian state media.

Bani Sadr did not like to talk politics. His favorite subject was economics. He had been writing a doctorate in economics for years at Paris' Sorbonne University. He joked that he was afraid to finish it lest he lose his only pretext for having a resident's visa in France.

Bani Sadr was born in western Iran in 1933, and, like his contemporaries Yazdi and Ghotbzadeh, became a political activist in the early 1950's, when radical nationalist Muhammad Mossadeq took power.

After Mossadeq was overthrown in a CIA-backed coup in 1953 after he nationalized Iran's oilfields, and Bani Sadr had to take his politics underground.

In 1963, after the first popular rebellion against the Shah failed, Bani Sadr went into exile in France. The Ayatollah went to Iraq.

A devout Muslim, Bani Sadr was one of the first

to see the Ayatollah as a figure around which a revolution could be built.

But in Iraq, Khomeini languished in semi-obscure, his voice heard only through the occasional tape-recorded sermon smuggled into Iran at great personal risk.

Bani Sadr joined the community of rebel Iranians in France looking for ways to bring down the all-powerful, U.S.-armed monarchy. The battle seemed hopeless.

In 1977 Bani Sadr helped found a Committee for Human Rights in Iran, a grouping of exiled Iranian intellectuals ranging from Marxist to right-wing.

He published two books in which he portrayed his country as a captive of foreigners, its riches pillaged by America, its oil mortgaged for the Shah's grand development plans while the poor got poorer.

When Khomeini returned to Iran, Bani Sadr was one of the chosen few aides aboard the triumphal flight home. At the airport, while Yazdi and Ghotbzadeh led the Ayatollah through the television floodlights, Bani Sadr was quietly pushing his baggage wagon through a side entrance.

Since his return he has refused all offers of a cabinet position, insisting that first he wants to study Iran's economic problems at close hand.

Demirel back again for a sixth shot at power

By Emel Anil

ANKARA —

Suleyman Demirel, who has served five times before as Turkey's premier, has shown remarkable ability to bounce back after political setbacks. This time, heading a minority government formed Monday, he is facing his biggest challenge.

A foreign diplomat inspired by a watch advertisement once said about him: "he can take a licking and continue ticking."

In a political career spanning 18 years, Demirel was once removed from his post as premier by Turkey's powerful armed forces, saw a rebellion to his leadership split his conservative Justice Party apart and suffered election defeats in 1973 and 1977.

Demirel has now assumed his predecessor Bulent Ecevit's role as the "man of hope" and even his opponents are wishing him well in his new effort to govern this troubled NATO-member nation battling economic problems and terrorist violence by left- and right-wing extremists.

"Demirel is setting out on his most difficult political voyage at a time of crisis. Bon Voyage, Captain," said an editorial in the *Milliyet* newspaper

which is sympathetic to Ecevit's party.

Demirel, 55, a civil engineer by training entered politics in 1961. He captured the chairmanship of his Justice Party in 1965 and when the party won elections that year he automatically became premier at the age of 40.

During his first four-year term Turkey enjoyed steady and stable economic growth. This gained him a triumphant re-election in general elections of 1969 when his party captured 46.5 per cent of the votes and 256 seats in the 450-seat assembly.

But shortly afterward a group of dissidents from his own party resigned, depriving him of his comfortable majority.

At the same time he was faced with serious economic difficulties, particularly a huge balance of payments deficit, bloody disorders on university campuses, labor unrest and allegations of having been involved in his brother's questionable business dealings.

On March 12, 1971, Turkey's armed forces commanders delivered an ultimatum demanding Demirel's immediate resignation. He complied. In the next two years of indirect military rule and a series of interim governments, Demirel hid his time, hoping to be exonerated at the polls.

But in elections in 1973 his party suffered a massive defeat, and his arch rival, the Social Democrat Ecevit became premier at the head of a coalition government.

A few months later Ecevit resigned because of differences with his coalition partner, the fundamentalist National Salvation Party. Demirel put together a coalition of four parties, representing the spectrum of Turkey's right, under the title of a "National Front Government."

After inconclusive elections in 1978, Demirel resurrected his "national front" rightist coalition.

But a policy of short-term foreign exchange borrowing brought Turkey to the brink of bankruptcy and bloody political terrorism escalated. In December 1978 Demirel's government was toppled in a parliamentary vote of confidence.

Ecevit resigned after his party suffered heavy losses in mid-term elections last month, paying the political price for the terrorism that took more than 2,000 lives in Ecevit's 21 months in office, inflation reaching 100 per cent and shortages of items ranging from gasoline to coffee.

This time Demirel opted for a minority government instead of a right-wing coalition, with outside support from his former coalition partners the Sal-

vationists and the far-rightist National Movement Party.

It is known that Demirel did not cherish the role of forming a government, but once cornered he tried to make the best of it and told the nation not to expect "magic from me but hope to solve the problems in a reasonable amount of time."

Demirel's folksy style and speech is particularly appreciated by Turkey's peasantry, but his supporters believe that it is as an engineer he holds the key to the country's economic development.

They say that Turkey might be borrowing too much and is unable to check inflation during his rule but business is lively and projects keep moving, even if in not too orderly fashion.

His Justice Party is anti-communist and favors a mixed economy, encouraging private enterprise.

It supports Turkey's membership in NATO and association with the European Economic Community but is also for maintaining good ties with the Soviet Union, a source for easy-term credits for industrial projects.

On Cyprus the party is for a Bi-Zonal federation and realizes the need for concessions toward a settlement, but is unable to move on this without a parliamentary majority. (AP)

saudi press review

A majority of newspapers gave prominence in their lead stories to Crown Prince Fahd's stress on unity, solidarity and coordination among the Arabs. *Okaz* played up its lead story Prince Abdullah's statement to a Jordanian newspaper that the liberation of Jerusalem and support for solidarity were the basic principles of the Kingdom's policy. *Al-Jazirah* led with a report on the U.S. hostages in Iran and said all diplomatic efforts to obtain their release have reached a deadlock.

Almost all the newspapers frontpaged the Council of Ministers' meeting chaired by the Crown Prince Monday, as well as Prince Abdullah's interview in Amman with a Jordanian daily. Newspapers also frontpaged mass resignations by the Arab mayors on the Jordan's West Bank and Iran's decision to cut off oil supplies to the United States, but *Al-Madina* reported that President Jimmy Carter has ordered a

stop to oil purchases from Iran as a reaction to Iran's insistence on holding the hostages.

Visiting Finnish Foreign Minister's talks with Saudi officials also received prominence on the front pages of the newspapers.

In an editorial on Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people, *Al-Madina* said, "a strong wave of political unrest against the Zionist authorities has now gripped the occupied West Bank as a result of repressive acts of the Jewish expansionists. The upheaval of the people of Palestine is a strong proof that the Jewish occupation has remained unaccepted through the past 30 years," it added.

The paper condemned the arrest of Nablus Mayor Bassam Shakaa and said this is the method through which the Israelis perpetrate crime on the Palestinians, beside confiscating Arab properties and settling Jewish immigrants on the confiscated Arab

land.

Al-Jazirah said the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the so-called autonomy question were almost dead now and Israel was now living in an atmosphere of self-erosion, internal turmoil and economic chaos. "The methods of violence and repression that Israel has so used against the Arabs of the occupied West Bank and Gaza sector have not brought any success to the Israelis nor have they stabilized the situation there," it said.

The paper added that Egypt and Israel were hatching a plot to isolate the Gaza sector with a view to creating some kind of chaos and muddle in the ranks of the Palestinian leadership. But it reaffirmed that the Arab nation was far more powerful than these conspiracies, and called upon the forthcoming Arab summit conference to map an effective strategy to counter the Camp David accords and all other dubious plots being prepared

against the nation.

Writing on the Israeli repressive measures against the Nablus mayor, *Al-Nadwa* said these were not new acts perpetrated on the Arabs of the occupied land and Shakaa may not be the last person to be arrested or deported by the Israeli authorities.

The paper said Shakaa was arrested only because he expressed his firm solidarity with his colleagues of the West Bank in refusing to accept any negotiations with the enemy. Shakaa's attitude also confirmed that he and other Arab leaders of the occupied land were against the so-called autonomy and the Camp David accords. The paper, however, expressed the belief that the enemy's despotic measures will turn out to be fruitless in the end.

Dealing with the interview of Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, to a Jordanian newspaper in Amman, *Okaz* said

he has once again reaffirmed the Kingdom's support for the confrontation states and made it clear that Saudi Arabia was anxious to work for peace and security of the Gulf.

Prince Abdullah's stress on the Liberation of Jerusalem and the Kingdom's support for Arab and Islamic solidarity speaks out the commitment of this country's leaders to the major responsibility of the crucial issues and the realization of the aspirations of the Arab and Islamic world," the paper said.

"The balanced policy that Saudi Arabia pursues in its foreign relations, mainly with regard to the Gulf security, the world economy and Afro-Arab relations, gives a concept of the type of interaction the countries of the world should have with this region. Their positive interaction may lead to the restoration of the Arab rights and keep the region away from those elements that create trouble among the big powers," it said.



Food for Cambodians. — Al-Jedrah

مكتبة الشرح

It's a risky business

How to buy a Roberts print

By Laura Winters-Duke

DDAH — He points with a by at the price tag of \$40. "This print has been ed. It is worthless." His traces the top edge of what once a frieze. "There is ing here. Normally, you id see delicate lines and shad- and here on the dome of the ue, there is no chipped plas- no rounding, it's completely dimensional."

akram Irani, a noted art r, has enlightened many a ctor during his tour of the dom. He has spoken to the ah Fine Arts Society, the ersity of Petroleum and Min- and will be lecturing this at the American Embassy. message is clear: don't buy le Eastern prints in a hurry. ying is a risky business. Many s have been touched up rs washed, that is, bathed in a c bleach solution to remove cs and foxing — tiny brown hes caused by a chemical ion of which humidity is the yst (foxing is not all bad, if it not obscure the work. It is a

mark of authenticity.) Many of the cheaper editions have been col- ored by dealers hoping to attract the higher prices of tinted prints. It is difficult for the untrained eye to catch such deceptions. Though comparisons are useful as the col- ors in the original editions are exquisitely tender, almost lumin- ous. Like an optical illusion, flaws are glaring as soon as you see them.

Print-making is an art. While there are many ways to reproduce a sketch or a painting, producing a print is always a time-consuming and expensive process.

The process itself is a relatively recent one, the most delicate and difficult being the process called lithography. The woodcut print came earlier, followed by an engraving done on copper or steel and later still by a process called etching done on steel using a hot wax process.

In 1796 a playwright named Senefelder of Prague discovered a new form of printing based on the fact that water and grease do not mix. Investigating the properties of a stone with a calcium carbo- nate base and a fine, homogene-

ous, porous surface, he found that a design drawn on the surface in greasy ink, wetted with water, then brushed with ordinary ink, retained the ink only on the design. This could then be repro- duced as a "camera image", reversed but identical in every detail, on a sheet of paper pressed against the stone. This stone, which was known as Bavarian stone, is still used in the process today. No other medium has been found to be as satisfactory.

Senefelder also found that a design drawn on such a stone and printed on paper could be trans- ferred to another stone. This made it possible to make several copies at a time by printing side by side on a single large sheet.

While the only stone suitable was found in the Bavarian chalk pits, another essential ingredient was gum Arabic, a pine resin found primarily in the Yemen and exported as a cosmetic and as incense. Silk thread was also used in the process. Another ingredient was an inky secretion from the cuttlefish, a common bit of flotsam washed up on English beaches in the winter, called sepia. From this came ink.

One of the charming things about lithographs is that each one is unique. To make multi-colored print, two needles are placed in two corners of the print, piercing the paper and drawing along a fine silk thread. These threads are used as guides to line up each successive overlay. There is always a slight color variation on each finished piece. These needle holes remain and are one of the ways that a genuine print may be identified.

The same year Senefelder began perfecting his process, David Roberts was born into a poor Edinburgh family. His devout mother encouraged his artistic abilities but his cobler father took a rather dim view of his drawings on the kitchen wall and had him apprenticed to a house painter. Here he learned to mix colors with the marvellous subtlety that later characterized his art. He later went to work as an apprentice set designer for a Scots theater company, learning the techniques of composition that would eventually become his trademark. After joining a larger group of players that toured further south, he came to London, that focal point for all the arts and sciences of 19th century England, where he was hired by Drury Lane Theater

in 1832 as set designer.

All this time he never stopped painting and sketching on his own. Although one wonders just how much time he could have had to devote to his own work in that era of endless working days, he perse- vered and in 1836 became an associate member of the Royal Academy for his sketches made while on a tour in France, Spain and Morocco.

In 1838-39, fired by his glimpses of Islam in Spain and Morocco, Roberts made a pilgrimage to Egypt and Palestine, where he gathered material and made sketches that were later made into his series of prints on the Middle East. He also was the first Euro- pean to explore the then little known region of the Upper Nile into Nubia.

The sketches he compiled on this, his only, trip to the Arab world were the basis for all his remaining prints and watercolors.

Upon his return, he laboriously made sketches of 240 scenes.

These were somewhat romanti- cized, yet even today travelers can recognize some of the same land- marks. Others are only to be found in his imagination. The flavor of the Middle East, the mys- terious Middle East, as people found it then, is unmistakable.

Subscriptions were taken for a deluxe set of 240 prints. These were eventually published between 1841 and 1849. Subsequent editions were later issued up to as late as 1884 as their popularity was no longer in doubt. The dates of issue clearly show that the print-making process was time- consuming and laborious.

The prints made Roberts rich and his popularity was capped when Queen Victoria appointed him Official Painter for the Great Exhibition.

His vision was essentially that of a romantic 19th century English- man. He captured some of the best elements of both the people and the scenery. In an era when only

the privileged few could travel, he brought visions of another land to those who could never see it and sparked the interest and imagina- tion of the masses.

While the Islamic art market is no longer seeing the artificially inflated prices that buffeted it before the Iranian revolution, these prints are a good investment for the buyer who wishes to ensure that his collection will not deteriorate in value. The market is slightly more selective at the present time, with buyers becoming more discriminating. Roberts prints are going up in value every year.

Mr. Irani is well versed in all forms of Islamic Art; prints, maps, books, and paintings. He is a member of both the prestigious London Antiquarian Booksellers Association and the Geneva Antiquarian Association. As well as being the first antiquarian dealer established in the Middle East, he is a world renowned

Roberts expert.

While Irani was educated at London University, taking a degree in economics, his avoca- tion was art. Turning his training to good advantage, he has man- aged to translate a hobby into a profitable business. While at uni- versity, in common with many another young students and book- lovers, he combed the booksellers' shops along Oxford Row. A devout Muslim, he was intrigued by the many items representing scenes of the Middle East and Islam, as well as maps made by famous Arab cartographers in an era when most Europeans could barely read and write.

He managed to buy up a good stock of Roberts prints which at that time, (late fifties) were not as fashionable as in an earlier era or nowadays. Many of his pieces were brought to Europe by a gen- eration of travelers, whose descendants had little knowledge of and less use for such bric-a-brac.

Accumulating treasures in Eng- land, Europe, and the Middle East he set up shop in Beirut in the early sixties, coinciding with the initial resurgence of interest in all forms of Islamic art. In those years an old Koran might sell for two or three hundred dollars; nowadays it is likely to go for five or six thousand.

Nothing is sold by him or his shop unless it can be fully certi- ficated and authenticated. With every purchase made goes an unconditional guarantee of satis- faction or the buyer may return the item.

Many people hesitate to buy prints as there are so many unscrupulous dealers all too wil- ling to take advantage of an unsuspecting customer. The only solution is either a trained eye or a reliable dealer. Since many people have neither the time nor the opportunity to cultivate such attributes, a businessman like Mr. Irani is a rare find himself.



This plate from Vol. II of David Roberts's *Egypt in Nubia* is a view of the Temple of Dendur. The temple itself is now in New York's Metropolitan Museum, a gift from Egypt to America.

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ASEAN, Indochina urged to hold talks on Cambodian issue

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 13 (AP) — India has submitted a resolution to the United Nations General Assembly calling for a conference on the future of Cambodia among the three Indochinese states and the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

The move Monday came amid a new debate on Cambodia marked by a sharp division between the ASEAN countries — Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines — and the Indochinese governments in the capitals of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Thailand rejected the proposal Tuesday.

The ASEAN countries opposed the Heng Samrin Cambodian government installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnamese troops and supported the Pol Pot government fighting back from the hinterlands. With 22 other countries, they were sponsoring a resolution for a ceasefire, withdrawal of foreign troops and peaceful internal settlement for Cambodia.

Vietnam, Laos and eight other left-leaning Third World countries were promoting a rival resolution calling for other countries not to interfere in Cambodian affairs and leave Cambodia and other Southeast Asian nations to settle their problems among themselves.

Australian Ambassador H.D. Anderson, speaking after the Indian proposal was circulated, said its provisions "do not and cannot of themselves meet the requirements of the present situation" in Cambodia. He supported

the ASEAN resolution.

But Indian Ambassador Rikhi Jaipal said the proposal aimed to "encourage a dialogue to alleviate the situation and eliminate tension in Southeast Asia."

Meanwhile, Swedish ambassador Anders Thunborg told the assembly his government has "been in touch with the parties concerned to promote adequate deliveries of food, medicine and other necessities to needy Cambodians after last Monday's conference here for government pledges of aid."

"The crucial shortage at this point," he said, "is not one of financial resources but of personnel and equipment necessary for the efficient distribution of relief goods."

"The only certain and long-term guarantee for this, however, is that the parties can reach a political settlement." The Indian resolution urges the ASEAN members "and states of Indochina to hold a conference to discuss all issues which have given rise to the tensions in Southeast Asia, and to make all 'efforts to create an atmosphere conducive to peace, stability and cooperation in the area.'"

It calls upon all other states not to take any steps which would hinder "The convening of the conference ... or vitiate the atmosphere for its successful conclusion," and requests U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim "to render all assistance to facilitate the convening of the conference" and "any other assistance ... the parties ... may request."

Invites probe

Zaire denies killing 215

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (AP) — Zaire's ambassador to Belgium, Inonga Lokongo l'Orme, has denied the alleged July massacre of 215 Zaire civilians by troops and announced an international investigating committee would go to Zaire within a few days to probe the allegations.

Inonga made the announcement after a meeting Monday with Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens.

Inonga said the investigation would probably be completed by Nov. 20. He said the committee would include two members of the International Federation of

Human Rights, which last week reported the alleged massacre, two members of the International Red Cross; two representatives of the United Nations; one representative of the Organization of African Unity; and foreign diplomats in Zaire.

The human rights organization alleged that Zaire soldiers killed 200 youths and 15 fishermen in eastern Kasai province July 19, mistaking them for diamond smugglers. The Zaire government claimed there were only three victims as a result of the alleged incident.



CAMPAINING: Philip Leakey, the first and only white man elected to parliament in Kenya, gives a campaign speech recently in Nairobi shortly before he won in the Kenyan elections. President Daniel Arap Moi, who called for the elections after Jomo Kenyatta's death earlier this year, is now slowly consolidating power despite the problems of tribalism and corruption he inherited.

Moi slowly tightens grip despite Kenya's problems

NAIROBI, Nov. 13 (R) — Kenya's new president, Daniel Arap Moi, is now engaged on the delicate and crucial task of asserting himself and promoting men of his own choice without losing the formula which has given Kenya 15 years of peace, unity and prosperity on a continent torn and impoverished by war and uncertainty.

To help the country recover from the shock of the death 15 months ago of Jomo Kenyatta, independence fighter, first president and father figure, Moi kept on Kenyatta's cabinet and waited for the general election of Nov. 8 to make the first major changes at the top.

Moi's cabinet, expected to be announced before the end of the month, will be closely scrutinized by a highly conscious electorate. Independent Kenya left its colonial past in 1963 with a multi-party constitution and proliferation of tribally-based political parties.

Kenyatta, a Kikuyu, first formed an alliance with the Luo, the other large tribe which has produced many of Kenya's best-known politicians, then persuaded all the other political parties to amalgamate to bind together the numerous tribes.

The two later drifted apart, however, and became more antagonistic.

U.S. proposes space plan to examine comet makeup

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — The United States is proposing an international space mission that would send a spacecraft to Halley's Comet and then chase another one across the sky.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Monday the four-year mission to the comets Halley and Tempel 2 would return the first closeup pictures of these bodies to increase man's knowledge of the phenomena.

NASA has asked the European Space Agency, a consortium of 11 nations, to build the small probe that would go to Halley's Comet. Daniel Herman, manager of NASA's planetary programs office, said in an interview that the Europeans are very interested in the project, but won't decide on the proposal until January.

NASA estimated the cost of the mission at \$350 million to \$450 million, depending on the experiments chosen. If decided to join the project, it would pay about 20 per cent of the cost in building the Halley probe, Herman said.

Although the project has not yet been approved by the Congress, the space agency asked scientists to propose experiments so more detailed planning could begin.

The spacecraft would be launched by the space shuttle in July 1985 to coincide with the long-anticipated return of Halley's Comet, last seen by observers on earth in 1910.

Halley's is the most famous comet, a cold collection of ice, gases and dust which goes around the sun about once every 75 years. As it approaches the sun, it heats up and trails a tail of dust and gas millions of kilometers long.

The mission calls for the craft to fly by Halley in November 1985 and launch an instrument-carrying probe to the head of the comet. This vehicle would sample comet material and make closeup pictures as it passed within 1,488 kilometers of the nucleus in the head.

Experts identify Brigades killer submachine gun

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP) — A Czech-made Skorpion submachine gun found in a suspected Red Brigades hideout last May was used to kill former Italian Premier Aldo Moro and in at least four other terrorist attacks, ballistics experts have announced.

Moro was kidnapped in an ambush March 16, 1978, and his bullet-riddled body was found in the back of a car parked in downtown Rome 54 days later.

The four-man team of weapons experts Monday said the submachine gun, which was equipped with a silencer, was also used a month before Moro's kidnapping to kill a judge, Riccardo Palma.

Two persons arrested in the raid May 30 when the submachine gun was found have been charged with complicity in Moro's kidnapping and killing.

After South Africa's insistence

Internal Namibian parties invited to talks

WINDHOEK, Namibia, Nov. 13 (AP) — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, reversing an earlier decision, invited members of Namibia's Constituent Assembly to a U.N. conference on the territory's future, a spokesman for the DTA party said Monday night.

Billy Marais, secretary of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, confirmed receipt of the invitation, which clears the way for South African participation in the talks. The DTA is the largest party in the assembly.

South Africa previously had said it would not attend the Geneva talks unless representatives of the parties in the assembly were invited.

The invitations apparently were issued through Britain's embassy in South Africa. A British Foreign Office spokesman in London confirmed some invitations had been sent but referred questions to the United Nations.

South Africa's foreign office had no immediate comment.

Waldheim also sent a letter Monday to South Africa which he hoped would clear the way for its participation in the talks.

The conference opened Monday with informal consultations without South Africa being present.

Waldheim scheduled the conference to discuss details of a demilitarized zone on Namibia's northern border with Angola proposed as a means of overcoming South Africa's concern about border security during an election period.

Namibia, a territory of 824,269 square kilometers with a population of nearly one million people, is also known as South-West Africa and has been administered by South Africa since World War I. The United Nations declared Pretoria's mandate there termi-

nated in 1965 and has been seeking ever since to arrange for the territory's independence.

Waldheim's letter to South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha also made clear that his representatives will meet with assembly leaders.

Waldheim also asked the five Western countries participating in the conference — the United States, West Germany, France,

Britain and Canada — to inform the parties "directly and urgently" of this, a U.N. spokesman said.

"In these circumstances, the secretary general very much hopes that South Africa will be able, without further delay, to join the consultations which are now under way in Geneva," he added.

The arrangements for including leaders of the internal Namibian

parties were the same as those at a conference held in New York last March.

The U.S. delegation is to be headed by Ambassador Donald McHenry, the chief delegate to the United Nations. A spokesman at the U.S. mission in New York said McHenry and adviser John Blacken were leaving for Geneva Monday evening.

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A plea for the sun

Preparing for the day when the lights go out

By Ghabi Khoury

In industrial society as we cannot function without adequate supply of energy. The industrial nation's dependence on energy and vulnerability to fluctuations in its cost have been clearly stated. In the past few years the Arab world is moving towards industrialization and plan its energy supplies on a long-term basis. The avail-

energy seems small and there is little potential for further expansion of hydro-electric power.

The availability of uranium resources in several Arab countries makes nuclear power a possible source of energy. However, nuclear power brings with it complex and serious political and social problems related to safety and should therefore be considered very critically.

This leaves solar energy, which

the West's worst nuclear accident, has so far resulted in no known injuries or deaths, whereas recent dam bursts in India and the USA killed hundreds of people and caused considerable damage to property. Moreover the nuclear industry applies more stringent safety standards than any other industry.

This record and the promise of significant energy supplies for a long period have encouraged a number of governments to embark upon ambitious nuclear power programs. France, for example, is building 20 nuclear plants to provide half its electricity by 1985, and the Japanese and British governments are now thinking along similar lines. The U.K. has been generating 12 per cent of its electricity from nuclear power for many years. The USSR and several Eastern European countries also have significant nuclear programs and recent global energy shortages have given added impetus to the drive for nuclear power development in countries with limited indigenous energy resources.

But if the case for nuclear power is so strong, on what basis does the anti-nuclear movement pursue its powerful, and to some degree successful, campaign?

The central issue is undoubtedly safety, for notwithstanding the good record of the industry, the potential dangers of nuclear power are a great cause of concern to many people. The risks associated with nuclear power are of a kind and magnitude never experienced before, the two main dangers being radioactivity and the possible spread of nuclear weapons.

Radioactivity is feared for several reasons. Exposure to it cannot, in most cases, be detected by the five senses and, unless Geiger counters are used, there are no warning signals. Yet exposure to radioactivity can cause death by cancer or leukaemia which can be delayed by as much as 20 years. An exposed person might therefore pass on genetic defects to his offspring. It is for these reasons that nuclear casualties are difficult to assess except when death occurs shortly after exposure. Although we are all exposed to a natural background of low-level radioactivity it is difficult to establish what is an "acceptable" level.

Nuclear reactors not only use radioactive fuels such as Uranium and Plutonium, but by splitting (fission) of these fuels they produce highly radioactive waste products which have to be stored "safely" for hundreds of years before their radioactivity decays significantly.

There are dangers therefore at every stage where radioactive materials are used, handled, transported or stored.

The worst possible nuclear reactor accident would involve the melting of the reactor core through overheating and the breaching of its containment. The area around the reactor would be contaminated and the molten core can melt its way through the reactor's concrete base into the ground underneath. Winds, rivers and underground water could then spread radioactive materials over a wide area contaminating fish, plants, animals and the population in general. Contrary to popular belief, however, a reactor accident would not cause a nuclear explosion.

Radioactive materials can also escape if an accident occurs during transportation or in a reprocessing plant where nuclear fuels are treated and stored. But the prospect which causes most worry is the final storage of the waste products. Underground leaks of stored liquid waste products have already occurred in the USA and Britain, causing considerable alarm, and protests have also been voiced at the dumping of waste products into the sea.

There have been recent unconfirmed reports of a serious accident that might have occurred in the 1950's in the Ural mountains of the USSR believed to involve a chemical explosion where large quantities of highly radioactive materials were released. The reports claim that 1500 square kilometers were contaminated killing hundreds of people of "strange sickness". The area which includes several lakes may remain uninhabited for centuries.

The other danger that is often quoted is the possibility that nuclear materials could be stolen by governmental and non-governmental groups for political and military reasons. So far only one such case has been discovered — the theft by Israel in the late 1960's of uranium from the USA and Europe when France stopped supplies after the 1967 war. Nuclear materials and weapons, how-

ever, are risky in any hands since no government can be ultimately responsible and only a worldwide ban on civilian and military nuclear programs can be effective.

It is clear from this brief survey that the objections of the anti-nuclear movement are not unfounded. Some dismiss their arguments on the grounds that there were fears concerning safety when cars were first introduced. But the apprehension expressed then seems to have been justified judging by the thousands of road accident deaths which occur every year. The risk involved in driving is universally accepted as a necessary price for the benefits received. So will the public eventually come to terms with nuclear power. This is a difficult question to answer for the dangers posed by nuclear power are of a new dimension. Much will depend on the development of alternative energy sources and on the nature and magnitude of future nuclear accidents.

The anti-nuclear movement, however, will not wait for a serious accident. It will continue to argue

plan. Even though uranium is available in the region, the Arab states might have to depend on the supplier countries for enrichment of natural uranium and reprocessing of spent fuel.

Nuclear fission depends on uranium which is a depletable source and nuclear power cannot therefore form the basis of a long-term program, although with the development of fast breeder reactors based on plutonium it could last several centuries.

The high capital cost of reactors is an additional burden on small or poor nations, and if one large nuclear plant produces more than 10 per cent of a country's electricity, its shut-down or failure could significantly reduce the electricity supply. A nuclear accident could shut down the reactor permanently causing electricity shortages and costing up to \$ 2,500 million in damages.

The conclusion must be that decisions on nuclear power cannot be made lightly as they involve a special burden of responsibility with long-term consequences. Nuclear power does not adequately

world's only major alternative to fossil fuels and nuclear power, yet it is largely untapped, although most tropical and subtropical regions are suitable for its application. Of these the Arab world is by far the largest and most suitable area for the exploitation of solar energy, receiving an average of about 275 watts for every square meter of land. The total area of the Arab world (about 11,670,000 km) receives a staggering total of 3,209,525,000 million watts (or MW).

To make these figures more meaningful let us consider only 1 per cent of this land area and assume that only 14 per cent of the energy received can be converted to useful energy like electricity. The energy produced in this case will be 4,493,335, MW — the equivalent of that produced by 4,493 large nuclear reactors, 4,085 times that produced by the Syrian Euphrates Dam or 3,247 times that produced by the Aswan High Dam.

It is clear that solar energy is a major resource which should be exploited like any other raw material. Solar energy is particularly valuable because it is not depletable and will be available as long as the sun shines at its present level and local climatic conditions do not significantly change. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that energy experts look to the Arab world as a potential exporter of electricity from solar energy.

But if solar energy is such a valuable resource, why has it been ignored so far this century? There are several reasons for this. The industrially developed nations, most of them in areas where solar energy is not very abundant, had no incentive to develop solar technology while oil was cheaply available, furthermore, had it not been for the space program, recent significant developments in solar cell technology would not have been possible as funds would not have been forthcoming for research into terrestrial applications. Only in the past few years have the developed states begun to invest in solar energy research, spurred on by the spectre of energy shortages.

The poorer developing nations, on the other hand, which have the sunshine, did not until recently have the expertise or confidence to develop their own solar technology and relied instead on imported equipment not designed for their conditions.

It is possible to meet most energy requirements from solar power for the sun's rays can be converted to either heat or electricity. So far solar energy has been successfully applied in many fields including water and space heating and cooling, desalination of sea water, the heating of furnaces, crop drying, solar cooking and electricity generation. One square kilometer of arid Arab land could supply enough electricity to meet the needs of a medium size town.

In transport, solar electricity can propel vehicles directly or indirectly through storing energy in batteries or flywheels. It can also be used to produce hydrogen from water, or alcohol from plants, both of which can fuel vehicles.

The main obstacles to large-scale exploitation of solar energy until now have been the high cost of solar cells and the lack of efficient storage systems. Storage is essential as the sun shines only during the day. But the price of solar cells has fallen a hundred-fold in the past 10 years and is still falling at a rate of 10-20 per cent a year. It is confidently estimated that solar cell prices of \$ 0.50 per peak watt will be achieved in the next few years making solar electricity in sunny countries competitive with that produced by fossil fuels and nuclear power. No similar breakthrough has yet taken place in the technology of electrical storage batteries, although there are some promising results from experiments on 'fuel cells' which produce electricity through the combination of hydrogen and oxygen. In addition to chemical storage, solar energy can be stored in a gravitational form by pumping water to higher levels, in kinetic form by rotating flywheels or as heat.

As a renewable source, solar energy should form an essential and integral part of any long-term Arab energy program, and it also fulfills the requirements of independence and self-sufficiency. It is abundantly available at optimum levels throughout the Arab world and solar energy systems could be locally manufactured for they are far less technically complex than nuclear reactors. Even within a country, solar systems are to a large extent independent as they do not depend on supplies of fuel or electricity from a centralized source and are thus immune from accidental (or intentional) failure of such a system. Unlike fossil fuels or nuclear fission, solar

energy is unaffected by fluctuating fuel costs, does not cause pollution and is safe.

The U.S. Government is studying the feasibility of putting into geo-stationary orbit large solar power satellites several kilometers long fitted with solar cells to beam energy to receiving stations on earth in the form of microwaves. The scheme has the advantage that the energy received by the satellite is neither attenuated by the earth's atmosphere nor affected by its rotation. On the other hand there will be problems

can play in the Arab world most schemes are largely the result of imaginative individual effort and are consequently tentative and uncoordinated. There are also reports of rivalry between some solar research groups which could lead to the duplicating of work. A coordinated program is needed to channel efforts within the framework of a long-term energy plan with specific and realistic targets to achieve. A decision could be taken, for example, to reduce by a certain percentage the amount of oil used in the gener-

An Arab energy plan

A long-term Arab energy plan should be formulated soon which will satisfy the criteria of energy independence, self-sufficiency, long-term availability, economic viability and safety. Indigenous and renewable energy sources like solar energy and hydroelectric power should be preferred to depletable sources such as gas, oil and uranium. The proposed course of action is as follows:

- 1) An inter-Arab Study Group should be formed soon to recommend a detailed long-term energy plan.
- 2) The plan should consider all available energy sources.
- 3) Energy sources should be diversified as much as possible.
- 4) The plan should propose realistic targets for the replacement of oil by other resources within given periods of time.
- 5) An Arab Energy Commission (and/or Arab Solar Energy Commission) should be formed to undertake the implementation of the plan.
- 6) An Arab Solar Energy Industry should be formed.
- 7) The aim of the industry should be to save on imports, create local employment, satisfy the requirements of Arab energy independence and develop new products for local and international markets.
- 8) The Solar Energy Industry should cooperate with existing research organizations and embark on its own research and development program.
- 9) All Arab nations should take part in the overall long-term energy program.
- 10) Coordination of effort within the plan and sufficient investment are essential for its success.

of higher capital costs of the project and pollution caused by the hundreds of rockets required to launch the satellites. The microwave beam can be dangerous to flying aircraft and can make the work of radio astronomers impossible.

Course of Action

On the basis of the general Arab strategy outlined here and the options available, the following course of action is proposed.

An inter-Arab study group should be formed to investigate the potential for development of various energy options and to formulate detailed policy recommendations for long-term action. This could be done under the auspices of the Arab League or OPAEC, whichever seems more practical.

It is my belief that such a study group would recommend the development of solar energy on a major scale, but the decision on how to implement any long-term plan must ultimately be a political one. One possibility is the formation of an Arab Energy Commission or if that does not seem practical an Arab Solar Energy Commission could be formed to coordinate and invest in solar research and development on an inter-Arab basis. The EEC countries already have inter-governmental solar research programs although solar energy is far less abundant in Europe than in the Arab countries.

Inter-Arab cooperation in this field makes sense because unlike the other resources, all Arab countries including non-oil states

tion of electricity and transport by 1990. The difference would be made up by solar energy. Investment into research and development would then be channelled to achieve these targets, and this in turn would encourage local talent and initiative.

This would provide for the rational and organized development of an Arab energy base and, very important, it would create an indigenous Arab solar energy industry, which is vital as the Arab world will soon become a major market for 'solar energy systems'. The multinational companies are already moving into this market. If the Arab world does not make a major investment soon in developing its own industry it will have to import solar products when it should logically become the world's foremost solar exporter. The development of an Arab solar industry could form a significant part of the proposed long-term energy plan, and could save money which would otherwise be spent on imports. It will also create local employment and help meet the requirements of energy independence.

The formation of an Arab solar energy industry is feasible for three reasons. The funds for its development are available from the oil revenue; solar technology is relatively simple and within the capability of the Arab world; and a large local market is available to provide a secure outlet for its products.

The Arab solar energy industry could start by manufacturing solar heating and cooling equipment and desalination plants but it should also make an early and

Arab uranium

Uranium reserves have been discovered in many Arab countries. The following list is taken from an article in the New Scientist (23.8.1979) written by Judith Perera:

Algeria:	50,000 tons assured reserves. Mining in Hoggar Mountains to begin mid-1980s. Annual production 1,000 tons expected.
Egypt:	Reserves in phosphates.
Iraq:	Exploration under way.
Jordan:	Reserves in phosphates—about 300,000 tons.
Libya:	Reserves in Aouzou Strip (annexed from Chad) and in Marzouk basin.
Morocco:	Reserves in phosphates—about 10,000 tons.
Saudi Arabia:	Finis reported. Big exploration program (France, US and IAEA involved).
Syria:	Reserves in phosphates.
Tunisia:	Reserves in phosphates.

enjoy similar conditions and therefore can both benefit from and contribute to any overall solar energy program. There are already encouraging signs in most Arab countries with many solar energy institutes and projects under way. A number of scientists in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, for example, have put considerable effort and initiative into drawing attention to the value of solar energy by publishing papers and books in addition to supervising research projects on the application of solar energy. One particularly encouraging project is a plan to build a village at Al-Aineh in Saudi Arabia, which will be totally dependent on solar energy.

But despite the growing awareness of the role that solar energy major effort in the fields of solar cells and storage systems. This will require investment in a research program aimed at developing new products to meet local requirements and compete on the international market. The industry should also cooperate with existing Arab research institutes.

The Arab world has suffered greatly in recent years from lack of cooperation and long-term planning. Energy policies take many years to develop and implement. We have the capability to take action now in order to secure our energy supplies beyond this century. Failure to do so will be socially, economically and politically very costly, and will expose future generations to the mercy of circumstances.

Fast breeder reactors

First generation nuclear reactors are of the thermal (slow neutron) type, designed to extract energy from uranium-235 which constitutes 1% of natural uranium. The rest (over 99%) is uranium-238 which does not split to produce energy when it absorbs neutrons but turns into plutonium, which if used in a fast neutron type reactor can produce energy. Today's relatively inefficient reactors are 'thermal' (plutonium) for what could be the next generation of fast reactors (FBRs) — called breeder because they too can convert uranium-238 into plutonium but in larger quantities than they consume in the process of fission. FBRs can extract 140 times more energy from a given quantity of natural uranium than existing reactors — a program based on them could last for centuries.

FBRs are feared even more than thermal reactors because they are difficult to control, because their plutonium fuel is dangerous and radioactive for thousands of years and because plutonium is a suitable material for the manufacture of nuclear bombs. People are at the thought of a large-scale international fast breeder nuclear program which would require transportation around the world of plutonium fuel. Such a prospect is regarded by many as unacceptable. Without FBRs, however, nuclear power will be short lived and will be the basis for any long-term energy program. It is for this reason that France and the U.K. have embarked on a fast reactor program, although the U.S. is hesitating on safety grounds.

surplus oil is temporary and would not lead to a false sense of security. It is time to ask how favorable a situation will be whether the Arab world has its own "energy crisis" in the future.

present the Arab world is heavily on oil for transport and electricity generation. In Syria and Egypt a significant proportion of electricity is generated by hydroelectric power. As oil reserves are depleted in the next few years, the energy base and capacity of Arab society is seriously undermined. Alternative energy sources must be developed. Most industrial energy plans extend beyond the end of the century. The problems facing these show the difficulties that are encountered in implementing a long-term energy program. Nuclear power for example is a severe political issue. The strength of public opinion in Arab countries in several coun-

has a much greater potential than most people realize, for the Arab world is the largest and most suitable area for its application in the world. Professor Landsberg from Southampton University, who is regarded as an authority of solar energy told the British press last month that the Arabs could be in a position in the future to supply Europe with electricity produced from solar energy. In the long run solar energy might even prove to have a greater cash value than oil for the Arab world and therefore its prospects should be examined very seriously. This requires a comparison of the relative merits of nuclear and solar power.

The mass of statistics and "facts" produced by both sides in the nuclear debate leaves the public confused and bewildered. The problem is aggravated by the complex and, to many, incomprehensible technical nature of nuclear reactors as well as by the character of the dangers posed by radioactive materials. For some, nuclear power is uncomfortably associated with nuclear weapons and the disaster of Hiroshima. For others, particularly in the developing countries, it is the ultimate symbol of progress. At the same time citizens of many industrial nations have been using electricity generated by nuclear power for many years without experiencing any change in their lives. The matter is further complicated by the polarization of opinion in the nuclear debate so that "objective" reporting has become scarce.

Nuclear power has generated electricity for over 20 years at

Half-life rates

The half-life of a radioactive material is the time taken for the activity to decay to half its original value. Half-lives vary from fractions of a second to millions of years, depending on the elements concerned.

Half-lives of reactor fuels	
uranium-235:	713,000,000 years
uranium-238:	4,510,000,000 years
plutonium-239:	24,400 years

Half-lives of some waste products	
uranium-137:	30 years
uranium-90:	29 years
plutonium-85 (gas):	10 years
uranium-131:	8 days
uranium-133 (gas):	5 days

portion of long-term investment in each energy option should be decided only after a thorough analysis of the relative merits of each. Once the overall policy is decided, plans should be made up for the establishment of the necessary infrastructure, development of the Arab world's term energy base.

that are the Arab world's energy resources apart from oil, coal, gas and hydro-electric power? Coal does not exist in any significant quantities, and agricultural land can hardly satisfy the Arab world's food requirements let alone provide energy from plants.

potential for the development of wind, geothermal or tidal

costs comparable to that produced by oil and coal-powered stations. This is a significant technical and commercial achievement considering the engineering complexity of nuclear reactors, the youth of the industry and the wide variety of reactor types. The safety record of the nuclear industry is also very good in view of the dangerous nature of radio-active materials and the fact that a serious accident can result if a reactor gets out of control by only a few seconds.

The "proven" casualties of the nuclear industry to date in the non-Communist world are minimal compared with those in the coal-mining industry or road accidents. Even the Three Mile Island incident which was described as



Ghabi Khoury

that the risks of nuclear power are unacceptable and that the energy crisis could be solved by conservation measures and the development of alternative energy sources, chiefly solar energy. The protesters point out further that future generations will have to live with today's waste products for centuries if nuclear power is used.

The pro-nuclear lobby replies

Arab solar energy

The information given here was taken from a book just published by OPAEC written by Professor M. Kettani (University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran) and M. Malik (Kuwait) entitled "Solar Energy In The Arab World: Policies and Programs."

Interest in solar energy in the Arab world started in the universities in the late fifties (Sudan, Tunisia). Today there are solar energy projects throughout the Arab world with an annual budget close to \$25 million. The Saudi allocation constitutes about 69% of this, and five countries account for nearly 95% of the total budget (Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Libya, Kuwait and Algeria). As a measure of comparison, the U.S. which has the largest solar energy program in the world, spends \$500 million of federal funds (excluding expenditure by the private sector), which is expected to increase to a billion dollars in 1979.

International solar energy conferences were held in Saudi Arabia (Dhahran, 1975), Jeddah, 1978), Libya (Benghazi, 1976), Tunisia (Tunis, 1977), Bahrain (Manama, 1978), Egypt (Cairo, 1978) and Morocco (Rabat, 1978).

Solar energy activities and projects include courses in solar energy (only Egypt and Iraq), a solar furnace in Algeria, solar heating and cooling, solar pumping, solar drying, water desalination (6 countries) and solar industries in only Jordan and Tunisia.

But if safety is the main issue bedeviling the nuclear industry in the West, for the Arab world several additional factors must be taken into account. As a developing region, the Arab world will have to import nuclear plants and spare parts from the industrialized nations. This contradicts the need for independence in the Arab energy

hydroelectric power. A limited nuclear power capacity, however, could help to diversify sources of energy and improve technical expertise.

Finally a brief mention of nuclear fusion, the process from which the sun derives its energy. It does not involve radioactive materials and uses as fuel the abundant element deuterium (heavy hydrogen). If nuclear fusion moves from the experimental stage to become a commercially viable source of energy it could transform the energy situation. Although results from experiments conducted in the USSR, Europe and the USA are promising, a sustained fusion reaction has not yet been achieved and it is unlikely that commercial fusion power plants will be built before the end of the century.

Solar Energy
Direct solar energy is the

OPEC studies implications of U.S. move on Iranian oil

VIENNA, Nov. 13 (R) — OPEC experts Tuesday studied the market implications of President Carter's decision to halt oil purchases from Iran, but said it was too soon to gauge effects on world petroleum prices.

The Economic Commission of the Organization of Petroleum

Exporting countries is meeting at OPEC's Vienna headquarters this week to consider an oil pricing strategy for 1980.

OPEC spokesman Hamid Zatri declined comment on Carter's action Monday in halting oil imports from Iran in protest against the holding of 60 Ameri-

cans as hostages at the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

Oil industry sources said the loss of Iranian oil might force U.S. companies to buy more on the open market in an effort to avoid shortages.

This could force up prices on the international spot market where oil is already fetching up to \$20 a barrel more than OPEC's official ceiling price of \$23.50.

The experts were also considering ways of restoring oil export price unity at their Caracas conference next month after the virtual collapse of a \$23.50 a barrel ceiling decided by the 13 OPEC states last June.

The authoritative oil weekly *Middle East Economic Survey* (MEES) reported meanwhile that a likely compromise at Caracas might involve a small increase in the official OPEC price to \$23.25 a barrel from the present range of \$18-23.50 a barrel agreed by the OPEC states last June.

The Nicosia-based weekly, usually well-informed on oil said with free "spot" market prices soaring recently above \$42 a barrel, almost double their official levels, oil industry price increase at Caracas appeared unavoidable.

Senior OPEC officials in Vienna blamed the spiralling spot-market prices on what they described as the "crazy stockpiling" by Western consumers who were trying to accumulate a 90-day official oil reserve under an agreement reached within the 20-nation International Energy Agency (IEA).

Oil industry sources said the likely compromise figures quoted by the oil weekly for prices likely to be agreed at Caracas were very much on the low side.

A more realistic estimate likely to be acceptable to the majority of OPEC states was between \$27 and \$28.5 a barrel — 15 to 20 per cent above the present ceiling, they added.

Royal Dutch-Shell makes further cuts to Japanese

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (AP) — The Royal Dutch-Shell Co., one of the world's largest oil suppliers, has announced further reductions amounting to 75 per cent of crude oil shipments to Japanese trading houses and oil product distributors, retroactive to Oct. 1, petroleum industry sources said Tuesday.

But the sources said the curtailment plan was exclusively for India, UAE oil ministers conclude talks

ABU DHABI, Nov. 13 (R) — Indian Petroleum Minister Bala Pajnor flew home Tuesday after a two-day official visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

He had talks with the UAE Oil Minister Mane Said Oteiba and other government leaders, but no official statement on the outcome of his visit was issued.

Pajnor had said in Bombay that his mission was to finalize a deal for the purchase of at least 1.5 million tons of oil.

The UAE had earlier this year turned down India's request for more crude oil because of prior commitments.

nonaffiliated Japanese traders and major international oil firms.

Shell was the first international oil firm to cut supplies to Japan since the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) announced last week a 5 per cent cut in its crude oil export to Japan and other customers.

Shell previously announced it would curtail crude oil supplies by 50 per cent for nonaffiliated Japanese commercial houses and oil supplier-distributors starting in July, and also recently notified them of a plan not to renew any shipment contract.

The international oil firm shipped 480,000 barrels of crude oil to Japan a day for the third quarter (July-September) this year, of which 110,000 barrels equivalent to 40.3 million barrels per year, were supplied to non-affiliated oil companies.

Shell's shipment to Japan also amounted to 204 million barrels last year, 12 per cent of Japan's total oil import.

The sources speculated the step might have been taken as a stop-gap measure leading to Shell's total closure of its shipment to Japan's nonaffiliated oil companies.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Tuesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.38	3.375
Pound Sterling	7.08	7.12	7.10
Deutsche Mark (100)	187.00	189.00	188.10
Swiss F (100)	202.00	205.00	203.00
French F (100)	80.00	80.50	80.50
Italian Lira (10,000)	41.00	41.00	41.00
Lebanese Lira (100)	100.50	100.00	100.00
Syrian Lira (100)	78.00	86.80	86.80
Egyptian Pound	4.55	4.52	4.52
Kuwait Dinar	12.10	12.05	12.05
Jordanian Dinar	11.25	11.20	11.20
Emirates Dirham (100)	89.50	89.50	89.50
Qatari Riyal (100)	90.80	90.80	90.80
Bahraini Dinar	8.95	8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	9.40	—	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	75.00	74.15	74.15
Moroccan Dirham (100)	80.00	88.80	88.80
Indian Rupee (100)	—	41.20	41.20
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	34.30	34.30
Gold kg.	42,300.00	—	—
10 Tolas bar	4,950.00	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	14.50
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.60	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.84	3.00	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	116.00	112.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	169.00	170.00	170.00
Spanish Peso	—	50.75	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	79.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	46.00
Singapore	—	—	1.57

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rahfi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel.: 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON
13TH NOVEMBER 1979, 23RD DHUL HIJAH, 1399

Berth	vessel	Agent	cargo	Arrival
4.	Tenjin Maru	Alfira	Vehicles	13.11.79
5.	Dona Katerina	Alpha	Bgd. Barley	5.11.79
6.	Regent Liberty	O. Trade	Sorghum/Timber/Gen.	12.11.79
7.	Bordagoin	Barber	Pipes/Plywood/Gen.	11.11.79
8.	Charley	Alpha	Bgd. Barley	8.11.79
9.	Red Sea Express	Star	Dumplings, Cars	10.11.79
10.	Wild Cosmos	A.E.T.	vehicles	12.11.79
11.	Bendang	Alfira	Control/General	12.11.79
12.	Union Boston	O.C.E.	Crab/Barley/Steel/Gen.	12.11.79
13.	Concordia Viking	Alfira	Tractors/Crabs/Gen.	12.11.79
14.	Davao	M.E.S.A.	Oil	27.10.79
15.	Ever Harvest	A'sabi	Containers	12.11.79
16.	Ionian Carrier	Refar	Bulk Cement	7.11.79
17.	Kona T	O.C.E.	Refrigerator	12.11.79
18.	Mary Star	Gulf	Timber/Tiles/Steel	12.11.79
19.	Al Mona	O. Trade	Timber/Timber	10.11.79
20.	Med Mare	Sgt. Barley	General	12.11.79
21.	Calliope	Alpha	Bgd. Barley	10.11.79
22.	Costa	Bd. Barley	Dumplings/seed	8.11.79
23.	Holy Star	Alfira	Melons/Barley	5.11.79
24.	Alfira	Red Sea	Iron bars	12.11.79
25.	Sermos Sea	O.C.E.	Fruit	5.11.79

Berth	vessel	Agent	cargo	Arrival
2.	Tenjin Maru	Alfira	Vehicles	12.11.79
3.	Regent Liberty	O. Trade	Sorghum/Timber/Gen.	12.11.79
4.	Wild Cosmos	A.E.T.	Vehicles	12.11.79
5.	Bendang	Alfira	Control/General	12.11.79
6.	Union Boston	O.C.E.	Crab/Barley/Steel/Gen.	12.11.79
7.	Concordia Viking	Alfira	Tractors/Crabs/Gen.	12.11.79
8.	Ever Harvest	A'sabi	Containers	12.11.79
9.	Dona T	O.C.E.	Refrigerator	12.11.79
10.	Mary Star	Gulf	Timber/Tiles/Steel	12.11.79
11.	Med Mare	Sgt. Barley	General	12.11.79
12.	Calliope	Alpha	Bgd. Barley	10.11.79
13.	Costa	Bd. Barley	Dumplings/seed	8.11.79
14.	Holy Star	Alfira	Melons/Barley	5.11.79
15.	Alfira	Red Sea	Iron bars	12.11.79
16.	Sermos Sea	O.C.E.	Fruit	5.11.79

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM
SHIP MOVEMENT UPTO THE 0700 HOURS ON
23.12.1399/13.11.1979 — CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS.

Berth	vessel	Agent	cargo	Arrival
1.	Nafthopos	Kanoo	Bulk Wheat	10.11.79
2.	Maha Shalizi	Socoles	General	11.11.79
3.	Tin	Kanoo	General	11.11.79
4.	Talan	Gulf	Gen/Steel	10.11.79
5.	Kota Timur	Gulf	Loading Urea	11.11.79
6.	Green Island	U.E.P.	General	11.11.79
7.	Koa Cheng	Gosabi	Gen/Conts.	10.11.79
8.	Nedlloyd Bahrain	Kanoo	General	12.11.79
9.	Ibn Younus	Kanoo	Gen/Conts.	12.11.79
10.	New Bright	Gosabi	Cement in Bags	4.11.79
11.	Arabian Luluah	Barber	Cement Silo Vessel	28.10.77
12.	St. Louis	Reyayat	Containers	13.11.79
13.	Kastell	U.E.P.	Containers	12.11.79
14.	Han Cheng	O.C.E.	Gen/Steel	12.11.70
15.	Kotari Maru	Gulf	Steel Pipes/Sheet	13.11.79
16.	Maria N	Alfira	Steel/Gen	12.11.79
17.	Melina	S.M.C.	General/Rice	12.11.79
18.	Hajin	Barber	Cans	11.11.79
19.	Pera Flag	S.M.C.	Cement Silo Vessel	1.4.79
20.	—	—	Cement in Bags	9.11.79



A TESTING TIME: Safety experts, engineers and medical experts in the United States of America are making every effort to cut down on child injuries in car accidents. One of their achievements is a new safety harness seat. It has been calculated that the invention will save the lives of 1,300 children. Picture shows the "Hy-Ge" the dummy strapped to the seat by the harness and so stops him rocketing forward on impact. This accident test sled has just come into operation.

Oil struck in north Aegean Sea

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — Basic Resources Corp. announced that North Aegean Petroleum Co. has made an oil discovery in the Prinos oil field in the North Aegean Sea off the coast of Greece.

The company said hydrocarbons were encountered in four zones at a depth of more than 8,000 feet in the seabed under 100 feet of water and that oil flowed at a rate of around 4,500 barrels a day.

Basic resources said 18 wells will be drilled in the next 12 months from two platforms, employing one jackup rig now in use and another presently en route from Japan.

Wall Street

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 — Stock price continued to move sharply higher Monday in slow afternoon trading. At the closing bell the industrial index advanced 15.45 to 821.93, DJ Transport gained 3.07 to 235.93, and DJ Utilities rose .91 to 100.10. Volume of trading for the day was 26.6 million shares. Breadth was on the positive side as gainers outnumbered losers 1151 to 369 and 337 issues unchanged. The AMEX gained 4.35 on the day to 213.09.

Growth and glamour were sharply higher with Merck up 2 1/2% to 68 1/2. Smithkline gained 3 to 56 1/2. Digital Equipment rose 1 1/2 to 63 1/2. Honeywell advanced 2 1/2 to 73 1/2. Sperry rose 1 1/2 to 45 1/2. Tektronix advanced 2 1/2 to 56 1/2. Motorola added 2 to 49 1/2. Texas Inst. rose 2 1/2 to 90 1/2. Hewlett Packard up 1 1/2 to 55 1/2. and Philip Morris rose 1 to 34 1/2.

Energy issues were strong with Atlantic Richfield gained 4 1/2 to 77 1/2. Getty Oil advanced 2 1/2 to 67 1/2. Mesa Pete rose 1 1/2 to 69 1/2. Std. Oil of Ohio climbed 4 1/2 to 80 1/2. Std. Oil of Cal. rose 2 1/2 to 57 1/2. Exxon up to 58 1/2. Hughes tool climbed 3 to 45. Santa Fe Intl. gained 2 to 31 1/2. Schlumberger advanced 3 1/2 to 91 1/2. Utd. Energy Resources gained 2 1/2, and Murphy oil rallied 3 1/2 to 79 1/2.

In the basic industry sector, Bethlehem Steel rose 1/2 to 21. Allied Chem. gained 1/2 to 45 1/2. Dupont up 1/2 to 40 1/2. Union Carbide gained 1 1/2 to 40 1/2. Intl. Paper added 1/2 to 37 1/2. Great Northern Nekoosa rose 1/2 to 33 1/2. Weyerhaeuser up 1 to 29, and Johns Manville up 1/2 to 23 1/2.

Auto issues were little changed while machinery and gambling issues were higher with Bucyrus Erie up 1/2 to 19 1/2. Caterpillar gained 1 to 51 1/2. Deere added 1/2 to 37 1/2. Intl. Harvester rose 1 to 36 1/2. Bally gained 1/2 to 32 1/2. and Hilton Hotels rose 1/2 to 29 1/2.

Among the aerospace, airlines, and rails, Boeing up 1/2 to 45 1/2. Northrop rose 1/2 to 35 1/2. General Dynamics gained 1/2 to 46. Burlington Northern rose 1 to 52 1/2. Southern advanced 1 1/2 to 54, and Union Pacific up 1/2 to 69 1/2.

Supplied by Merrill Lynch International and Co. P.O. Box 5399, Manila, Philippines. Tel.: 558-44.

ADB assists Bengali fishermen

MANILA, Philippines, Nov. 13 (AP) — The Asian Development Bank approved Tuesday a concessional loan of \$10.8 million to Bangladesh to finance construction of refrigeration facilities and for relending to Bengali fishermen.

Dollar retreats in Europe

LONDON, Nov. 13 (R) — The U.S. Dollar, which rose Monday night after President Carter banned Iranian oil imports, retreated in European foreign exchange markets Tuesday on profit taking and a suspicion that the measure might lead to an oil price boost.

The ban was initially taken by dealers as a sign of stronger political will in Washington.

But the dollar was trading Tuesday afternoon at 1.7975 West German marks and 1.6650 Swiss francs, similar to Monday's closing prices well down on levels reached earlier in the day.

The pound sterling overtook its earlier losses against the dollar Tuesday after an increase in interest rates by one of the major London clearing banks, National Westminster.

The pound was trading at \$2.1045 Tuesday afternoon against opening levels of 2.1145 and Monday's closing price of \$2.1105. Dealers said its strength might be partly attributed to Britain's position as an oil-exporting nation likely to gain from any increase in oil prices following President Carter's move.

The effect of the National Westminster interest rise, which had not been followed by other British clearing banks several hours later, was relatively slight because the market was already prepared for an increase in official British interest rates, dealers said.

The market was expecting the increase to be announced on Thursday dealers said. But although the dollar retreated from

an over-enthusiastic reaction to Carter's anti-Iranian measure, it remained strong compared with last week's prices. It was expected to harden further on a statement Tuesday by U.S. Federal Reserve Board (central bank) Chairman Paul Volcker that high U.S. interest rates were not likely to be reduced substantially until there was a decline in U.S. inflation, dealers said.

The Japanese yen, based on an economy dependent on imported oil, was the first to succumb to oil price rise fears.

Dealers said the U.S. ban might drive U.S. companies to buy oil on the expensive free "spot" market in competition with Japanese buyers and help drive oil prices even higher.

The yen fell to 249.50 to the dollar at one point in Tokyo but recovered later, trading in Europe Tuesday afternoon at 247.30, hardly changed from last night's closing price of 247.60.

Gas discovered off Baltimore Canyon trough

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey Nov. 13 (AP) — Texaco Inc. said it has struck more natural gas off the mid-Atlantic coast. It is the biggest gas discovery reported so far in the Baltimore Canyon trough area.

The Texaco strike, made about 170 kilometers east of Atlantic City is the fourth natural gas discovery in a very small area off the New Jersey coast.

Khobar Cooperative Clinic

Announcement

According to Ministry of Health's approval on 29/11/99H (20/10/1979), Al Khobar Co-operative Clinic announces that it has opening for five male or female nurses on the following conditions.

1. Applicants should hold certificates issued by recognised institutes or nursing schools with photocopies of all experience certificates, certified by their own governments and approved by Saudi Embassy in their countries.
2. Should be Muslims.
3. Ability to speak English.

Those meeting above conditions should apply in person or send their applications to:

AL KHOBAR CO-OPERATIVE CLINIC,
AL AKRABIA, BEHIND AL KHOBAR GOVT.
HOSPITAL, P.O.BOX 215, DHAHRAN AIRPORT,
TELEPHONE : 8640141.



Our attentive way.

A willingness to learn. Taking the trouble to understand and taking pleasure in gaining that understanding. Courteously observing a person's feelings. Such is the nature of our attentiveness.



It's something you can't fail to appreciate whenever you fly JAL. When you travel with the comforting knowledge that a team of more than 20,000 people in six continents, on the ground and in the air, is as mindful of your needs as the stewardess at your elbow. Our attentive way is just one of the many ways that make flying the world with Japan Air Lines so delightfully memorable. The way we are is the way we fly.



JAPAN AIR LINES

JEDDAH: JAPAN AIR LINES tel: 21172 • Saudi Tourist and Travel Bureau, Jeddah tel: 25437-21172 • AL KHOBAR tel: 42076-44051.

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B.C.

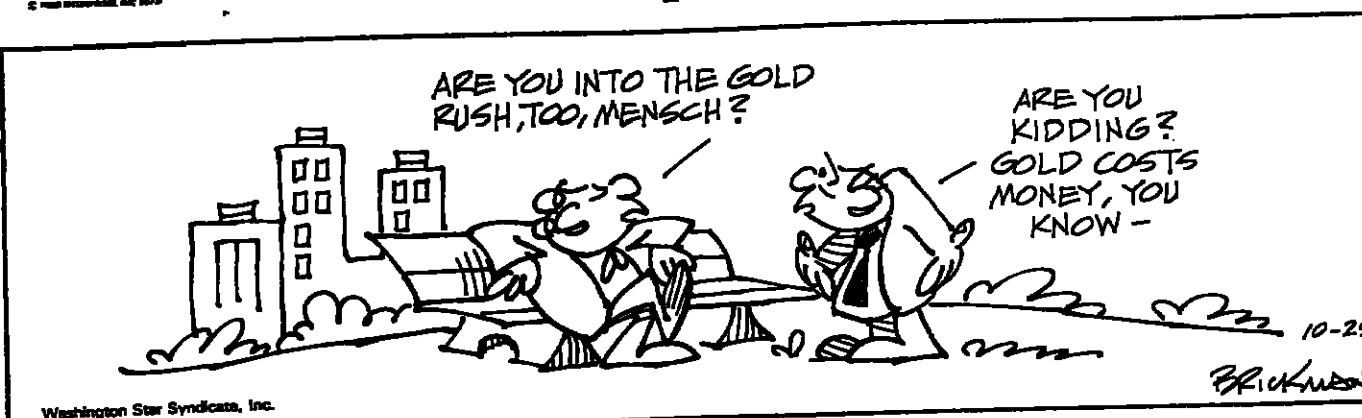
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

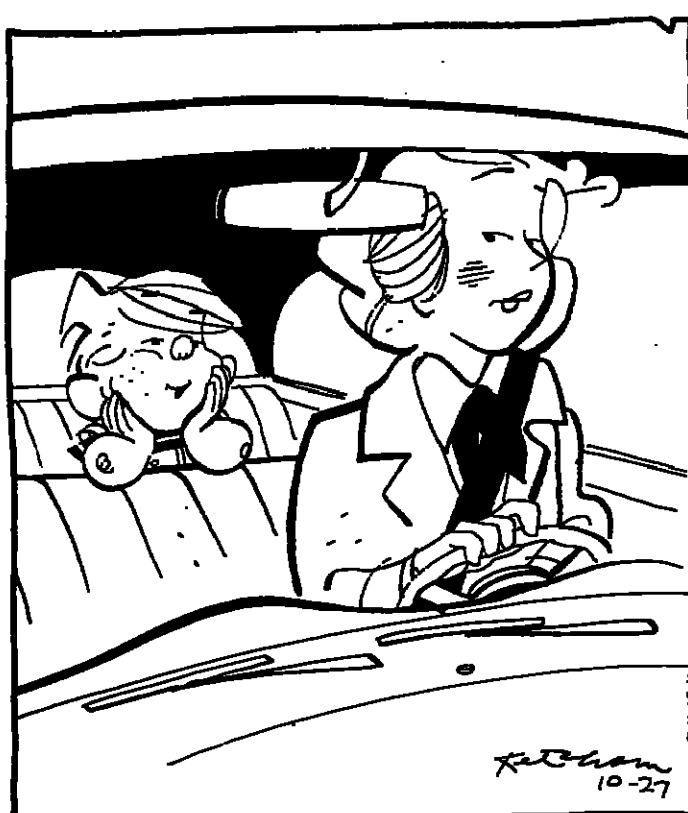
BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



DENNIS THE MENACE



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

- Valuable thing
- Show pleasure
- Arbor
- Discussion group
- Roasted in a way
- Neighbor of Ire
- Angry
- Fall from power
- Subsequently
- One of the media
- Miss Bagnold
- Encamp
- Blow off
- Kousse-witzky
- Notched
- Haggard
- Novel
- Oriental tea
- Hash house
- Bizarre
- Freshened
- Lanky; ungainly
- Peter's friend
- French priest
- Presently
- Deep gulp
- Fish
- Quiver

DOWN

- Miss Muffet's visitor
- "Mr. Tambourine"
- Daughter of Cadmus
- Wreath
- House addition
- Shasta or Hungry
- Horse, e.g.
- Fragrant wood
- Old-bat
- European river
- Kind of collar
- Blow off
- Kousse-witzky
- Notched
- Haggard
- Novel
- Oriental tea
- Hash house
- Bizarre
- Freshened
- Lanky; ungainly
- Peter's friend
- French priest
- Presently
- Deep gulp
- Fish
- Quiver

Yesterday's Answer

- Cultivated
- Artist
- Warhol
- Scottish composer
- Regret
- Summer: Fr.
- Ending for drunk or cow
- Easy as

Here is how you do it: Win the spade lead with the ace, cash five club tricks (discarding a diamond), then play the A-K-Q of hearts, ending in your own hand to produce this position:

North: A 9 7 5 2
West: K 6 3
East: A K
South: Q J 4

(Note that you could easily make three diamond tricks, and thus the contract, if either defender had discarded a diamond earlier in the proceedings.) The challenge is to make three diamond tricks at this stage, even though the defenders discarded as well as they could.

Now lead the queen of diamonds and, if West covers the queen with the king, win it dummy with the ace and exit with a spade, forcing East to win the trick with the king and return a diamond to dummy's turn.

If West does not cover your queen of diamonds lead, you again exit with a spade. East wins with the king and is forced to return a diamond from his 10-4. If he leads the ten, you cover with the jack; if he leads the six, you play your four. Either way, you win three of the last four tricks to bring home the contract.

The outcome is the same if, in the diagrammed position, East's last spade is the nine instead of the king. You lead the queen of diamonds, as before, and it does not matter whether or not West covers with the king. Either way, your next lead is a spade, and the only difference is that, instead of East getting end-play on the following trick, West is the one who gets end-play.

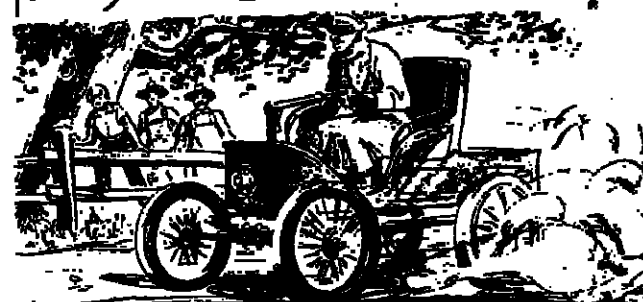
DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:
A X Y D L B A A X E
L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

A B C D E F G H I J E K L H M G F K
H N O A D F F J A L H M P E F G H I H LD J M E D F A M - J A M N A M F K Q A I D A M
Yesterday's Cryptquote: HAVE A CARE WHEN THERE IS MORE SAIL THAN BALLAST. - WILLIAM PENN

Believe It or Not!



THE FIRST AUTO RACE IN AMERICA ABOUT 80 CARS ENTERED A RACE FROM CHICAGO TO WAUKEGAN, ILL. ON NOV. 28, 1895, A DISTANCE OF 52 MILES - ALL BUT 6 FAILED TO START, AND THE AVERAGE SPEED WAS 7.4 M.P.H.



OWNED BY HALLACE HARKER OF SHELLEY, IDAHO, GAVE BIRTH TO 12 PIGLETS - AND THEN HAD 13 MORE 10 DAYS LATER

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Double-Dummy Problem

You are declarer with the South hand at Six Notrump and West leads the queen of spades. How would you proceed to make the contract, bearing in mind that you see all four hands and assuming the best defense?

WEST: ♠ Q J 10 4, ♥ 10 7 6 2, ♦ K 8 7, ♣ 8 2

EAST: ♠ K 9 7 3 2, ♥ 8 5 3, ♦ 10 1 5, ♣ 10 1 5

South: ♠ A 6, ♥ A Q 9, ♦ Q J 4 2, ♣ A K Q 10

Here is how you do it: Win the spade lead with the ace, cash five club tricks (discarding a diamond), then play the A-K-Q of hearts, ending in your own hand to produce this position:

North: ♠ A 9 7 5 2, ♥ A 9 7 5 2, ♦ K 8 7, ♣ 8 2

West: ♠ K 9 7 3 2, ♥ 8 5 3, ♦ 10 1 5, ♣ 10 1 5

East: ♠ A 6, ♥ A Q 9, ♦ Q J 4 2, ♣ A K Q 10

South: ♠ A 6, ♥ A Q 9, ♦ Q J 4 2, ♣ A K Q 10

(Note that you could easily make three diamond tricks, and thus the contract, if either defender had discarded a diamond earlier in the proceedings.) The challenge is to make three diamond tricks at this stage, even though the defenders discarded as well as they could.

Now lead the queen of diamonds and, if West covers the queen with the king, win it dummy with the ace and exit with a spade, forcing East to win the trick with the king and return a diamond to dummy's turn.

If West does not cover your queen of diamonds lead, you again exit with a spade. East wins with the king and is forced to return a diamond from his 10-4. If he leads the ten, you cover with the jack; if he leads the six, you play your four. Either way, you win three of the last four tricks to bring home the contract.

The outcome is the same if, in the diagrammed position, East's last spade is the nine instead of the king. You lead the queen of diamonds, as before, and it does not matter whether or not West covers with the king. Either way, your next lead is a spade, and the only difference is that, instead of East getting end-play on the following trick, West is the one who gets end-play.

PHARMACIES

JEDDAH	(Open Wednesday Night)	Tel.
Al-Batterji Pharmacy	King Abdul Aziz St.	23259
Al-Asemah Drug store	Al-Qasr, Seaport Road	23520
Tamer Pharmacy	King Abdul Aziz St.	23213
MECCA		
Al-Ahli Drug Store	Al-Ma'abdhah	47169
Fahmi Pharmacy	Ajijad	28059
DAVAM		
Al-Khaleej Drug Store	King's St.	21164
AL-KHOBAR		
Al-Jazirah Pharmacy	Al-Thoqba, Near dispensary	
HOFUF		
Al-Iddid Pharmacy	Municipality Circle	22235
QATIF		
Al-Gheryafi Drug Store	Al-Kuwaitib St.	51536

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

WEDNESDAY	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:14	6:35	12:11	3:23	5:42	7:12
Medina	5:19	6:40	12:14	3:21	5:39	7:09
Nejd	4:45	6:08	11:40	2:48	5:06	6:36

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Electric Co. No. 42
5:19 Gr. Sports Legends	Roy Campaketta
5:41 Sanford & Son	No. 306
6:06 Operations Petticoat	Clair Voyant
6:30 Orecom Trail	Pilot
8:01 Havoc	Belaire Fire
8:26 Whickers World	Whicker in India PTI
9:14 Man in a Suitcase	Which Way did he go McGill

VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOC Magazine
8:05 Reports: Actualities	America: Science
8:10 Opinion: Analyses	Cultural: Letter
8:15 Dateline	11:00 Special English: News
9:00 News Summary	11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)
9:05 Special English	VOA WORLD REPORT
9:10 News: Feature, The	Midnight
9:15 Making of a Nation	12:00 News news makers
9:20 News Summary	voices correspondents
9:25 Music USA	reports background
(Star line)	features med.
10:00 News Roundup	co nents news analyses.
10:05 Reports: Actualities	
10:10 Opinion: Analyses	

SAUDI RADIO

(English Service)

On FM at 98 Megahertz in 2 meter band	Evening Transmission
On SW at 11.855 Mhz in 25 meter band	9:00 Opening
WEDNESDAY	9:01 Holy Quran
Afternoon Transmission	9:05 Message to the Faithful
2:00 Opening	9:10 Light Music
2:01 Holy Quran	9:15 Top of the Pops
2:05 Gies of Guidance	9:45 A Viewpoint
2:10 Saudi Literature & Arts	9:55 Music
2:20 On Islam	10:00 Youth Welfare
2:30 Round and About	10:10 Music
2:40 NEWS	10:15 NEWS
3:10 Press Review	10:25 S. Chronicle
3:15 Music	10:30 Sound Sweet & Strange
3:20 Science Journal	11:00 Imp. Co n. & Recollections
3:30 Selection of Music	11:10 Music
3:50 Close Down	11:15 Latin Music
	11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	12:00 Close Down

(French Service)

Morning Transmission	9:55 Jus-tique
8:00 Ouverture	9:59 Cloture
8:02 Lu miere sur le Coran	Evening Transmission
8:15 Musique	9:00 Ouverture
8:40 Bonjour	9:05 Versets et Citations
8:45 Varietes	9:15 Magazine Je la semaine
8:50 Oecumen et Orient	9:45 En parmes et en chansons
8:55 Varietes	8:15 Jeunesse et Sport
9:10 Infor nations	8:30 Varietes
9:10 Lu miere sur les Infor mations	8:40 Infor nations
9:15 Varietes	8:40 Revue le presse
9:40 Etudes Isma niques	8:45 Jus-tique
	8:55 Cloture

BBC

Morning Transmission	4:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
8:00 World News	4:30 The Pleasure of Yours
8:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary	5:15 Report on Religion
8:30 Sarah Ward	6:00 Radio Newsreel
8:45 World Today	6:15 Outlook
9:00 Newsdesk	7:00 World News
9:30 Opera Star	7:09 Commentary
10:00 World News	7:15 Sherlock Holmes
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary	7:45 World Today
10:30 Sarah Ward	8:00 World News
10:45 Something to Show You	8:09 Books and Writers
11:00 World News	8:30 Take One
11:09 Reflections	8:45 Sports Round-up
11:15 Piano Style	9:00 World News
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978	9:09 News about Britain
12:00 World News	9:15 Radio Newsreel
12:09 British Press Review	9:30 Farming World
12:15 World Today	10:00 Outlook News Summary
12:30 Financial News	10:39 Stock Market Report
12:40 Look Ahead	10:43 Look Ahead
12:45 The Tony Myatt	10:45 Ulster in Focus
Evening Transmission	11:00 World News
1:15 Ulster in Focus	11:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
1:30 Discovery	12:15 Talkabout
2:00 World News	12:45 Nature Notebook
2:09 News about Britain	1:00 World News
2:15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	1:09 World Today
2:30 Sports International	1:25 Financial News
2:40 Radio Newsreel	1:35 Book Choice
3:15 Promenade Concert	1:40 Reflections
3:45 Sports Round-up	1:45 Sports Round-up
4:00 World News	2:00 World News
	2:09 Commentary
	2:15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope



Frances Drake

FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1979

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈
Friends are helpful re investments and work projects. Be willing to work hard towards the realization of new plans.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉
Enlist the support of family members re creative projects. There may be more difficulties than you envisioned re love, but persist.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊
Enjoy stimulating activities at home base, but also be willing to share duties. An interesting project may have to temporarily be put aside.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) ♋
Enjoy local travel with a new romantic interest. Come to grips with reality re a relationship. Go ahead with money-making ideas.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) ♌
Go over the figures before buying major appliances for the home. Success is with you if you keep spending within affordable limits.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍
Unexpected news is exciting. Take a nap in the p.m. to restore vitality. Extra work could cause you to be overly serious.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎
New money ideas require behind-the-scenes planning. Inner worries may preoccupy you, but a talk with a friend will bring solutions.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏
New friends are exciting now, but don't forget prior social obligations. A social party may lead to an important career contact.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐
Exciting behind-the-scenes developments re career progress. Superiors may be wary of innovation, but talks with advisers are beneficial.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑
A social contact may have a lead re publishing, education. Friends from a distance may show up unexpectedly. Raise needed capital.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒
Your day to shine in career endeavors. Be willing to take a chance, but not at the expense of prior commitments. Attend to business.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓
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International

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Carrington sets new deadline

Commons passes Rhodesia independence bill

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP) — The Conservative government's Southern Rhodesia bill, which paves the way for a legal independent Zimbabwe under black-majority rule, completed its passage through the House of Commons early Tuesday.

The measure now goes to the House of Lords, where it was due to complete all its stages Tuesday before receiving its royal assent from Queen Elizabeth II Wednesday.

After 11 hours of debate in a session that lasted until 2:53 a.m., lawmakers finally approved the bill by 296 votes to 22. It enables parliament to set up a new constitution and arrange new elections in the rebel colony under the supervision of a British governor.

Passage of the bill through the Commons came hours after Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington set another deadline — a "day or two" for the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance to accept Britain's plan for direct rule of the country during a transition to independence.

"We have all been discussing this for a very long time, and we must reach a decision in the one day or two," Carrington told the guerrillas during a 10-minute meeting Monday evening of all sides in the London peace talks.

The guerrillas and a Zimbabwe Rhodesian delegation led by Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa have been meeting in London since Sept. 10 to work out an internationally acceptable formula to give black-majority rule to the country and legal independence from Britain.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Monday night in a speech at a banquet for the new Lord Mayor of London, "a terrible bur-



SALISBURY DELEGATION: Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, one of his ministers and former white Prime Minister Ian Smith at one of the opening sessions of the Rhodesia peace talks in London. Smith has since gone home to Salisbury.

den will rest on any party which unreasonably withholds its agreement and thus denies peace to Rhodesia and surrounding countries.

"Only Britain can bring Rhodesia to independence," Mrs. Thatcher went on.

British sources were disappointed that the guerrillas showed no movement Monday fol-

lowing intensive talks here last week with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, on whom Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo depends for a war base.

The sources also expressed renewed fears that Muzorewa will lose patience and quit if there is no breakthrough within the next few days.

Muzorewa, an American-educated United Methodist bishop, emerged as the country's first black prime minister in April elections agreed to by the previous white minority government of Ian Smith and moderate black leaders, including Muzorewa.

The guerrillas consider the Muzorewa government a sellout to white minority interests, and it is unrecognized by the rest of the world.

Muzorewa aides said he intends to return home by next weekend if there is no break in deadlock between Britain and the guerrillas over the transition plan, which Muzorewa accepted 11 days ago.

A senior British source said that while Britain is reluctant to pursue the "second option" of a separate deal with Muzorewa if the guerrillas refuse the plan, London "would not flinch" from the prospect.

Peter Shore, foreign affairs spokesman for the opposition Labor Party, said in the Commons debate the government made "a major blunder" in pushing the bill through.

He claimed the government's tactics "have been damaging to our international reputation and damaging to the achievement of our main objective" — agreement at the London peace talks.

Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour told Commons the government's aim is "settlement in which all the parties will take part. That is the only way to end the war," he said. "We recognize this will require difficult decisions by the Patriotic Front, but no more than the Salisbury delegation have already taken. I hope these decisions will be taken very shortly."

Under the British plan, Muzorewa would have to hand over power to the British governor while a new ballot is held among the country's seven million blacks and 230,000 whites.

The guerrillas' main objection to the plan is that it will rig the election in favor of Muzorewa because it calls for the country's white-led security forces to maintain order during the ballot.

'Thunderer' is back on London's streets

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP) — The *Times* of London, affectionately known as "the thunderer" for its blistering political editorials, was back on the streets Monday night after an 11 1/2-month shutdown caused by labor disputes.

The world-famed 194-year-old newspaper's return was delayed by a last-minute hitch — a dispute between two print unions over who would press the start button on the presses.

But top union leaders worked out a temporary settlement and the presses rolled.

The first edition, No. 60,473, hit London streets soon after 10:15 p.m., about 40 minutes behind schedule.

No girl in sight

Charles, 31, still waiting

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP) — Prince Charles, who said four years ago that 30 was the right age for him to think of marrying, was 31 Wednesday. He's still unmarried and still appears to be a long way from becoming a king.

As the heir to the British throne — described as the world's most eligible bachelor — celebrates his birthday, press speculation continues intense about the girl he will pick and the career he will follow.

To a woman who told him this year "what you need is a good wife," he replied, "I'm sure that's exactly what I do need."

But journalist Antony Holden said in a new book on the prince last month that despite a string of girlfriends, no new contender has emerged since Princess Marie-Astrid of Luxembourg left the picture last year.

Holden, Washington correspondent for the respected Sunday newspaper the *Observer*, wrote that Charles "intends to marry in the next few years." But he wrote that the prince's outspoken father, Prince Philip, has warned his son, "You had better get on with it, or there won't be anyone left."

Charles made the remark about 30 being the right age to think of marrying in a 1975 interview with a women's magazine.

Newspapers have linked him romantically with a string of society beauties but speculation that he would marry Marie-Astrid reached fever pitch in 1977 after a state visit by his mother, Queen Elizabeth II and Philip to Luxembourg in November 1976.

Buckingham Palace finally had enough and categorically denied stories they would marry. Reports of meetings between Charles and the 25-year-old green-eyed blonde continued until late 1978 but then faded out.

The romance is believed to have foundered over religion. Marie-Astrid is a Roman Catholic. Charles is a Pro-

testant who on being crowned king on the death or abdication of his mother becomes by law temporal head of the Church of England.

When Charles will come to the throne is another question. His great-grandfather, Edward, had to wait until he was 59 before becoming King Edward VII on the death of his mother, Queen Victoria, in 1901 at the age of 81.

Victoria resolutely kept her son in the background while he waited and because of the time he waited, he was king for only nine years. He died in 1910.

Charles, like his father, from time to time express strong views in public. This year, for example, he created a minor furor by chastising bad management as the cause of many of Britain's industrial ills. But his powers to affect political life, even as king, are nil.

India Central draws cricket

JAIPUR, Nov. 13 (AP) — The three-day match between the visiting Pakistani cricketers and India Central Zone ended in a draw here Tuesday.

Resuming at the overnight score of 27 for one wicket, Pakistan hit 284 for five before skipper Asif Iqbal declared.

All-rounder Imran Khan slammed 102 in 88 minutes, including two sixes, while Iqbal stroked a graceful 61. The pair added a whirlwind 104 runs for the fourth wicket in 73 minutes.

Majid Khan and Zaheer Abbas hit 48 and 44 runs each.

Suresh Shastri took three wickets for 76 runs for Central Zone.

Set an impossible target of 318 runs in 90 minutes, the home team never made an attempt. At close of play, it had made 65 for three wickets.

Pakistan will next play an Indian Cricket Board President's side in the first six Tests beginning in Ahmedabad, western India, Friday.

U.S. town also menaced

Explosion threat still hangs over Canada

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — The threat of explosions from derailed tankers kept more than 200,000 people from their homes Monday in two communities in Canada and Florida, but the danger passed for 1,000 others in Michigan after a tanker carrying hydrogen fluoride was righted without a leak.

No injuries were reported in the three weekend derailments.

Authorities said more than 200,000 people who fled their homes in Mississauga, Ontario, will have to stay away at least one more day because of the threat of explosion and leaks from a tanker carrying deadly chlorine gas. About 25,000 residents of adjacent Streetsville were also warned to be ready to leave their homes as the wind continued to blow northward from the wreckage.

Authorities said the derailed car lay close to burning tankers of propane gas that exploded after the Canadian Pacific freight train derailed late Saturday.

The gas, if exposed to extreme heat, would form phosgene, a type of poisonous gas used

in World War I, authorities said.

All commercial shipping in Lake Ontario immediately west of Toronto has been warned to stay offshore as a precautionary measure.

Nick Vanderkooy, regional manager for marine emergency operations in Toronto, said no ships on Lake Ontario were close enough to be threatened by an explosion. Normal shipping lanes are more than five kilometers off shore.

Workers at Dow Chemical Corporation in Toronto, which owns the tanker carrying the chlorine, were feeding information into computers to determine what areas could be affected if the chlorine tanker should explode.

The fire was under control Monday, but about 200 men continued to fight the flames. "We don't know when it's going to be extinguished. We'll have to let it burn itself out," said Douglas Burrows, police chief of the Peel region.

In Molino, Florida, six railroad cars con-

tinued to burn as they leaked propane. Authorities, fearing a major explosion if the vapors ignite, warned residents of the sparsely populated area to stay away.

About 400 people were evacuated Sunday after the Louisville and Nashville freight train derailed when it hit a section of washed-out track.

Officials say the fire could burn for weeks, but rejected a plan to blow up the cars to end the lingering threat.

In Holland, Michigan, authorities used a special crane Monday to lift an overturned tanker back onto the tracks. It carried liquid hydrogen fluoride, a corrosive chemical that can cause skin ulcers and breathing problems when released into the air.

"There are no leaks and the evacuees are returning to their homes. Everything went smoothly," said the Ottawa County emergency services director.

About 1,000 persons evacuated after the derailment were allowed to return to their homes Monday.



WEAPONS TALKS: NATO defense ministers include Georg Leber of West Germany and Harold Brown (right) of the United States.



Thatcher hits back at Soviets

NATO meets on atomic stationing

THE HAGUE, 13 (Agencies) — NATO defense ministers met Tuesday to discuss plans for stationing land-based nuclear missiles on European soil capable of striking the Soviet Union.

They were also expected to formulate an arms control initiative for the Western Alliance to counter Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposal last month to withdraw up to 1,000 tanks and 20,000 troops from East Germany.

Helicopters flew overhead as U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown and representatives from 10 other countries gathered in a guarded army barracks for the two-day meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group, the most secret on the alliance's agenda.

The meeting will pave the way for a decision by NATO defense and foreign ministers in Brussels in mid-December on the production of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles and their deployment in five West European countries.

The conference began with Brown briefing

his country's allies on the East-West strategic arms situation.

Greece and Turkey were represented by their NATO permanent representatives in Brussels.

Greece cancelled plans to send its defense minister to express displeasure at lack of progress in negotiations for its re-entry into the alliance's integrated military structure, diplomats here said. Greece quit this after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974.

Meanwhile, in London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Monday night she accepts as "a considerable compliment" a Soviet gibe about her trying on the late Sir Winston Churchill's trousers.

Mrs. Thatcher, speaking at the annual Lord Mayor's banquet in the ancient city of London Guildhall, said, "By extending her own armament efforts the Soviet Union compelled us to do likewise. We must see those who could threaten us as they are actually and not as we would like them to be."

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